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AN OVERVIEW OF SELECTED GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES AFFECTING UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES

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(not on UI)

July 1984
(Update)



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**AN OVERVIEW OF SELECTED
GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES
AFFECTING UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES**

JULY 1984

(UPDATE)

NOTE: This report contains confidential information and should be treated as an internal reference document. Distribution is limited to provincial departments of Social Services and Manpower (or their equivalents), Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and Health and Welfare Canada.

Prepared by: Information Services Unit
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I. INTRODUCTION

This is the second update to the report which was prepared in the Fall of 1982 as a result of a request from the Honourable Albert Fogarty, Minister of Health and Social Services in Prince Edward Island, to the Honourable Monique Bégin, former Minister of Health and Welfare, for information on provincial/territorial initiatives designed to assist persons in moving from social assistance to gainful employment. The Information Services Unit of the Policy, Planning and Information Branch was asked to respond to Mr. Fogarty's request. The following information was produced for all provinces and territories:

- recent increases in social assistance caseloads by employability status;
- social assistance incentive/disincentive measures with respect to unemployed employables;
- job creation and employment incentive programs; and
- linkages between the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and departments of Social Services in assisting unemployed employable persons in finding employment.

In addition to the above information, this year's update includes youth-specific measures in response to growing concerns regarding the employment and financial status of today's youth. Thus, the sections outlining social assistance provisions and job creation/employed incentive programs have been substantially expanded.

The sections dealing with social assistance and employment incentive programs were prepared using information contained in the Branch reference libraries. Draft versions were then sent to each province/territory for approval. All amendments and additions were incorporated into this final version.

The Unit submitted a request to Employment and Immigration Canada for material on linkages between their department and provincial/territorial departments of Social Services. Their response has been incorporated into this report.

The Appendix which forms the last section of the report contains lists of persons who may be contacted for additional information regarding the above mentioned initiatives.

We would like to extend our sincere thanks to all provincial/territorial resource persons and CEIC officials who assisted in the preparation of this report. Their patience and cooperation are greatly appreciated.

A. SOCIAL ASSISTANCE
PROVISIONS

A. SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS

This section provides a summary of policies and procedures contained in provincial and territorial social assistance legislation and policy manuals which may be considered as incentives to return to the work force on one hand, and disincentives to remaining on social assistance on the other.

Unemployed employables in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Manitoba must apply for social assistance to the municipality in which they reside in most instances. The Ontario summary is based on the General Welfare Assistance Act, Regulations and policy, which apply to all Ontario municipalities providing social assistance. Municipalities in Nova Scotia and Manitoba are somewhat more autonomous with respect to the provision of social assistance, particularly to unemployed employable applicants; consequently, summaries have been prepared for the largest municipality in each case, i.e., Halifax and Winnipeg.

Disincentive measures affecting unemployed employable social assistance applicants and recipients include reduced asset and income exemption levels in the determination of initial and continuing eligibility, and lower levels of assistance; where possible, corresponding measures for long-term (unemployable) cases are provided for the sake of comparison. In those provinces where there is no reduction in benefit levels to employables, however, no rates are given. Incentives to rejoin the labour force include the provision of a variety of special employment-related benefits, extension of social assistance benefits during the reintegration period and special employment programs.

Unless it is otherwise stated in the following summaries, persons awaiting Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits are eligible to receive social assistance assuming all other eligibility criteria are satisfied; assistance, or a part thereof, is extended as per normal practice, or on a "loan" basis depending on whether forthcoming UI benefits are delayed and backdated to cover the period during which social assistance was received. UI benefits are always included as income to be taken into consideration when a budget-deficit test is administered, and assistance may be granted where UI benefits fall below the basic assistance rate.

This section was prepared as of July 1984; all provisions and rates noted were in effect at that time.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS

NEWFOUNDLAND

Special Eligibility Requirements for Employables

A person whose only claim to social assistance is unemployment shall not be granted assistance unless he/she produces evidence of registration with the Canada Employment Centre and submits along with his/her application an itemized statement of income for the preceding three months. The applicant in this category is not entitled to assistance if:

- a) for the 90 days preceding the date of his/her application for social assistance, net income exceeds three times the current rates for the following: food, clothing, personal care, fuel, household maintenance and utilities, plus the allowable earnings exemption, plus actual rent or mortgage (up to maximum levels in the regulations), plus \$20 for each person for whom assistance is required;
- b) for the 60 days preceding the application, net income exceeds twice the amount determined under (a) plus \$10 per person rather than \$20;
- c) for the 30 days preceding the application, net income exceeds the amount determined under (a) (no imputed amount for family size).

Where an application is refused in accordance with (a), (b) or (c), the applicant may re-apply when his/her income during the past 90, 60 and 30 days has decreased to the levels stated above.

Before granting assistance to a recipient with single children (under 18 years of age) living at home who are employed or receiving UI benefits, an officer of the Department shall first seek the approval of the Minister with respect to the type and amount of assistance to be granted.

Allowable Asset Levels

Able-bodied applicants for social assistance may retain only \$40 for a single person or \$100 for a family in liquid assets, compared with \$3,000 for a single disabled or aged adult, \$5,500 for a disabled or aged adult with one or more dependents, and \$1,500 (single) or \$2,500 (family) for other applicants.

NEWFOUNDLAND (cont'd)
Earnings Exemptions

Earnings exemption levels for able-bodied recipients are set at one-half of the first \$80 (single) or one-half of the first \$200 (family) monthly, while cases receiving social assistance for a reason other than unemployment may retain the first \$30 plus one-half of allowable income over \$30 and up to \$80 (single) or the first \$30 and one-half of allowable income over \$30 up to \$200 monthly (family). The amount against which the earnings exemption is applied is equal to gross earnings less:

- a) deductions for Unemployment Insurance contributions, Canada Pension Plan, union dues and income tax;
- b) expenses incurred in earning the income, such as transportation costs;
- c) purchase price or rental cost of equipment or clothing necessary to perform the work from which income is derived, excluding expenses pertaining to the fishery, such as uniforms, safety boots, helmets and goggles. In the case of woodsmen, deductions may be made for installment payments on power saws and for operating expenses;
- d) additional expenses incurred while earning the income;
- e) housekeeper services up to \$130 monthly if it is absolutely necessary to hire a housekeeper in order to undertake employment;
- f) in the case of fishermen, 25% of gross earnings only will be allowed.

An earnings exemption may be applied to provincial training allowances. No exemption is allowed on income derived from federal and provincial job creation programs and from the Federal Training Allowance (CEIC).

Benefit Levels for
Employables

As a disincentive to remain on welfare, able-bodied single persons and couples receive a reduced support allowance for food, clothing, personal care, household maintenance, fuel and utilities. The pre-added budget levels for the above items for the general caseload are \$304 monthly for a single person or \$418 monthly for a childless couple; for able-bodied persons under 50 years of age, the corresponding maxima are \$144 monthly for a single person residing in his/her own home and \$216 monthly for a couple residing in their own home (where both spouses are under 50 years of age and able-bodied). Shelter allowances were increased in May, 1984, but these allowances do not vary by employability status.

(Rates effective May 1983.)

NEWFOUNDLAND (cont'd)
Special Employment-
Related Benefits

As an incentive to take and hold employment, the following items of special assistance may be granted to a recipient:

- a) actual cost of union initiation fees if loss of employment would result otherwise;
- b) purchase of tools necessary to carry on a trade - up to \$100 per year;
- c) transportation, day care, special clothing allowances, etc.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Special Eligibility Requirements for Employables

As a condition of eligibility, an unemployed employable applicant who is 18 years of age or older must prove that:

- a) his/her unemployment is due to circumstances beyond his/her control;
- b) he/she is willing to undertake employment which he/she is capable of accomplishing or to undergo training to improve or restore his/her capacity to support self and dependents;
- c) he/she is registered with the Canada Employment Centre.

In the case of a dependent minor over fifteen years of age on whose behalf assistance is paid, the minor is required to attend school or accept employment leading to self-support unless there is a valid reason acceptable to the Director for not doing so. To be eligible for assistance in his/her own right, a minor aged fifteen years or older must be regularly attending an educational or training course with the goal of gainful employment, rehabilitation or self-support or willing to take part in training programs such as sheltered workshops unless he/she is prevented from doing so by reason of a physical or mental disability, or other causes acceptable to the Director.

Generally, employable persons and couples awaiting UI benefits are referred to other resources, though, subject to the caseworker's judgement, assistance may be granted in exceptional circumstances on an emergency basis only.

Allowable Asset Levels

The maximum allowable asset level for single employable applicants is \$200, compared with \$900 for a single disabled person and \$1200 for a single person with a dependent child (plus \$300 for each additional child). There is no similar "reduction" in asset levels for employable couples, who may retain \$1200 plus \$300 for each dependent child (up to \$2400 total asset exemption).

Earnings Exemptions

Earnings exemption provisions apply only in the case of a beneficiary who has neither been employed nor in receipt of Unemployment Insurance for a period of 12 consecutive months. The earnings exemption applies for a period not exceeding 12 months, and is

PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND (cont'd)
Earnings Exemptions (cont'd)

equal to 20% of net income from wages for the first 6 months and 10% of net income from wages for the next 6 months. Full-time regular babysitters may exempt the first 70% of gross income from babysitting; employees or trainees in sheltered workshops may exempt the first \$80 of monthly wages.

The amount against which an earnings exemption may be applied is equal to gross earnings less group medical insurance premiums, income tax deductions, group life insurance premiums, reductions resulting from a court order, and any other deductions which are a condition of receiving the salary. An applicant or beneficiary who uses his own vehicle to travel to work may claim an exemption for such transportation costs at rates approved by the Minister.

Benefit Levels
for Employables

All categories of recipients receive benefits based on the same scale, but lesser amounts of assistance may be granted to specific target groups (e.g., single employables) based on individual case analysis.

Special Employment-
Related Benefits

As an incentive to join or re-join the labour force, an applicant or beneficiary may be granted special assistance with expenses incidental to commencing employment, such as special clothing, mandatory licenses, fees or permits, essential tools (max. \$25) where these are necessary to commence employment and where the person is otherwise unable to cover the cost of these items; an allowance for travelling expenses may also be granted to enable an applicant or his dependents to relocate in another region of the province or another province for employment purposes.

Day care services purchased by the Department of Health and Social Services from privately-operated and community-sponsored Child Care Facilities may be made available on a full subsidy basis for children of Welfare Assistance recipients who are trying to establish or re-establish themselves in the labour market. When net family income (take-home pay plus Family Allowance) exceeds predetermined levels, a sliding fee scale is used to determine the amount of parental contributions toward the cost of day care services. The cost of transportation for day care purposes may be provided to children whose families are currently in receipt of Welfare Assistance and eligible for the Day Care Subsidy Program where such cost is not included in the service cost.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS

NOVA SCOTIA

Special Eligibility Requirements for Employables

Assistance under the Family Benefits Act may be provided to persons in need where the cause of need has become or is likely to be of a prolonged nature. Municipal Assistance is granted to those persons who are residents of the municipal unit and who are in need, unemployed, or employed, where, on the basis of a needs test, the Municipal Social Services Department can show that hardship would result if assistance were not granted.

The City of Halifax Social Planning Department will terminate assistance to an able-bodied unemployed individual or family member who is applying for or in receipt of assistance and who is not actively seeking employment. The same condition of initial and continuing eligibility may be imposed by all municipalities granting municipal assistance. In Halifax, a further requirement for a two-adult unit is that each able-bodied unemployed person actively seek employment. The adult dependent not fulfilling this requirement will be deleted from the couple's budget; where the family head refuses to seek employment, both are ineligible. Where unemployed persons are beyond middle age (in their fifties and sixties) and encountering difficulties in obtaining employment due to their age or state of health, extra consideration will be given in the determination of eligibility.

Under the Family Benefits program, the Director may refuse or terminate benefits where an applicant or recipient is unwilling to accept employment, to engage in an approved educational program or to participate in a rehabilitation program designed to improve his/her occupational or life skills.

Where a municipal unit has provided assistance to a person in need, the Minister (of Social Services) may reimburse the unit for expenditures made by it in providing the assistance by paying to the unit, in a year commencing on the first day of January, expenses that do not exceed the budget deficit of the person:

- a) the portion of the cost based on the Education Foundation Scale; or
- b) 75%, whichever is greater.

NOVA SCOTIA (cont'd)
Special Eligibility
Requirements for
Employables (cont'd)

The Minister may also reimburse a municipal unit by paying to the unit in respect of its administrative expenses in a year commencing on the first of January:

- a) the portion of the cost based on the Education Foundation Scale; or
- b) 75%, whichever is greater.

Allowable Asset Levels

Generally, an unemployed employable applicant who has liquid assets will be required to expend them in order to meet his needs before he is regarded as eligible for municipal social assistance.

Earnings Exemptions

Each of the 67 municipalities granting assistance in the province sets its own earnings exemption levels. Although smaller municipalities may consider the earnings of an employable applicant as being totally available for current maintenance (i.e., no earnings exemption), the City of Halifax grants an exemption of \$50 monthly for a single person (or \$100 for a client with dependents) on wages and salaries from full or part-time employment. The amount on which the exemption is applied is equal to gross earnings less income tax, pension plan contributions, union dues and medical insurance premiums.

Recipients under the Family Benefits (provincial) program are allowed a monthly deduction (from gross wages) of \$100 for a single person or \$200 for a person with dependents, plus 25% of any excess amount.

Benefit Levels for
Employables

Each municipality is responsible for setting the rate structure for assistance payable to unemployed employables residing within the boundaries of that municipality. Although some smaller municipalities may grant minimal amounts of assistance to meet only the immediate needs of employable persons, the City of Halifax may grant a maximum of \$346 monthly to a single employable applicant (\$536 for a childless employable couple) where assistance is required for the full month. For the sake of comparison, maximum long-term basic assistance rates paid under the Family Benefits Act (Schedule "B" regulations) are equal to \$502 monthly for a single unemployable person and \$671 for a childless unemployable couple. Municipal rates are as of April, 1984; provincial rates are as of June, 1984.

Special Employment-
Related Benefits

Special types of assistance offered at the municipal level for employment purposes may include special clothing, mandatory fees and licenses, union fees, essential tools, and a job search travel allowance.

In Halifax, clients participating in training or employment programs may be granted, in the calculation of their budget, an incentive of \$50 or \$80 monthly (depending on the program and the client's circumstances) above their regular budget, plus an additional amount for work-related expenses such as transportation and babysitting.

The City of Halifax may grant financial assistance pending first pay if a job has been obtained by an applicant.

A recipient of Family Benefits (provincial) who participates in employment, an educational program or a rehabilitation program approved by the Director may receive benefits to cover the costs incurred by the recipient in relation to his/her participation to a maximum of \$200.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVISIONSNEW BRUNSWICKSpecial Eligibility
Requirements for
Employables

With some exceptions (such as disabled persons, high school students and those under the Adolescent Parent and Children's Services Program) all single persons or heads of households between the ages of 19 and 54 years inclusive require an employability assessment prior to being tested for financial eligibility. Employable applicants (assessed as high, medium or low employable) must register with the Canada Employment Centre and produce evidence that they have explored, within the limits of their ability, every possibility of support for themselves and, where applicable, their dependents. Anyone who is awaiting and eligible for UI benefits is eligible to receive assistance for a period not to exceed eight weeks from the date of final receipt of income from work, or from the date of the end of his/her last pay period, whichever is the later. A person under nineteen years of age, living in the parental home, where his/her family is not on assistance, is not eligible for assistance unless such person has a child of his/her own and is considered as a One Adolescent Parent Unit. All heads of One Adolescent Parent Units are required, as a condition of eligibility for assistance, to participate in the Adolescent Parents and Children's Services Program (described in Section III) which, among other things, provides job orientation and academic upgrading services.

Allowable Asset Levels

There is no reduced asset exemption level for employables in New Brunswick. Except for the Disability Category (which has higher asset exemptions), all clients may retain up to \$500 liquid assets per recipient but not to exceed \$1000 per household, plus the cash surrender value of insurance up to \$1000.

Earnings Exemptions

The current combined wage exemption and earnings-related allowance for all cases is \$150 (single) and \$200 (couple or family) monthly from part or full-time employment.

Benefit Levels for
Employables

Maximum monthly allowance levels for single employable persons under 40 years of age and for childless couples where the unit head is employable and under 40 years of age are \$108 and \$216 respectively. Where the high or medium employable person or unit head (of a childless couple) is between

NEW BRUNSWICK (cont'd)
Benefit Levels for
Employables (cont'd)

40 and 54 years, maximum levels of assistance are \$188 and \$375 respectively. For the sake of comparison, the current maximum rates for a one-person unit and a childless couple in the low employable category are \$330 and \$547 monthly, and \$376 and \$603 for the unemployable (disabled) category. (All rates effective April 1, 1984). Rates may be adjusted annually but an annual adjustment is not legislatively required.

The allowance levels quoted above represent the basic requirements for food, clothing, household and personal needs, fuel and utilities, shelter and routine transportation. For all units except the Disability Category, when the actual cost of shelter is less than 25% of the allowance levels established under the regulations, the difference is deducted from the maximum assistance payable to any category.

Where an employable person age 19 or over is living with a family, whether or not the family is on assistance, the maximum monthly assistance payable to that person is a special allowance of \$58.50; where the family unit is not on assistance, the employable person's eligibility is subject to an assessment of family income.

Special Employment-
Related Benefits

Items of special need which may be covered for employment purposes include the following:

- a) training fees and supplies, including tools and materials, special clothing and union dues;
- b) transportation where required to upgrade employability or to obtain employment.

In order to facilitate reintegration, 100% of wages are exempted up to one month for social assistance recipients who find employment, depending upon the date of receipt of the first pay cheque.

In instances where social and financial need can be demonstrated, assistance may be granted for the provision of day care services so that all non-incapacitated adult members of a unit may continue to work or undertake education or rehabilitative training.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS

QUÉBEC

Special Eligibility
Requirements for
Employables

Aid granted to a household which includes an adult who refuses or abandons employment without sufficient reason shall be reduced by \$50 monthly for a period of six months.

If the adult refuses or abandons employment before at least 6 months have elapsed since the date of his last refusal or abandonment of employment, assistance is:

- a) cancelled for an equivalent period in the case of an employable person under 30 years of age or a childless couple (both spouses under 30 and employable); or
- b) reduced by \$100 monthly for an equivalent period in all other cases.

The above does not apply where the adult establishes that:

- a) he is incapable of occupying the employment by reason of physical or mental disability, or that he is alone to take care of a child under 6 years of age;
- b) the nature or conditions of the employment are, or could be, detrimental to his health;
- c) the fact of occupying the employment produces psycho-social problems within the family whose seriousness requires professional intervention;
- d) his consort is suffering from physical or mental disability, thus requiring the presence of another adult at home;
- e) he is taking part in a training, upgrading, qualification or retraining program, the need for which is certified by a Manpower office;
- f) his dependent child suffers from a physical or mental handicap necessitating the presence of an adult in the home;

QUÉBEC (cont'd)
Special Eligibility
Requirements for
Employables (cont'd)

- g) his dependent child is attending elementary school and requires the presence of a parent in the home after school hours due to the absence of after-school babysitting services;
- h) his parent (father or mother) suffers from a physical or mental handicap requiring the person's presence at home; a medical certificate is required in such cases; or
- i) she is pregnant (during the period of pregnancy only).

Allowable Asset Levels

There are no special restrictions on allowable assets for unemployed employable applicants requiring social aid on an ongoing basis; however, where an application is received only for a single-issue grant of special assistance, the calculation of financial resources shall include income and the total value of liquid assets of the household. The current asset exemption level for all categories of applicants is \$1500 in cash plus \$1500 in real and personal property for a single applicant, or \$2500 in cash plus \$2500 in real or personal property for a family. Québec is the only province which applies a maximum dollar value to the exemption of the household's residence for all social aid cases; the net value of the residence exempted cannot exceed \$50,000.

Earnings Exemptions

Where assistance for ordinary needs has been granted for at least three consecutive months and the applicant commences employment, work income is not considered as a financial resource for the first month during which work actually began. This provision does not apply when such exemptions have been granted within the last six months or where the person has wilfully withheld information on such income.

Income from work, reduced to the nearest \$10, is considered as income after applying the exemption for work-related expenses (the lesser of \$25 or 6% of gross monthly income from work) and a further exemption of \$40 for a family plus \$5 per dependent child or \$25 for a single person. Any amount received under the Work Income Supplement Act (Québec) is excluded from the calculation of income in the determination of eligibility for social aid.

QUÉBEC (cont'd)
Earnings Exemptions
(cont'd)

Allowances paid under the Young Volunteers Program (described in Section III) are not considered as income.

The amount against which the earnings exemption may be applied is equal to gross income less income tax, Unemployment Insurance or health insurance premiums, Québec Pension Plan contributions, compulsory retirement plan deductions, union dues and work-related expenses (see above).

Benefit Levels for
Employables

Effective July 1984, social aid payable to an employable individual under 30 years of age or to a childless couple where both spouses are employable and under 30 years of age shall not exceed \$154 and \$308 per month respectively; corresponding rates for all persons over 30 years of age regardless of employability status are \$423 and \$673 monthly for a single person and a childless couple.

Special Employment -
Related Benefits

Up to \$250 may be granted in any twelve-month period for expenses incurred while seeking, beginning or resuming employment, including repatriation. Where the recipient is in need of training, up to \$500 may be granted during any twelve-month period for studies leading to a trade or technical skill to improve employability, provided that the cost of these studies is not covered by any other program.

Under the Work Income Supplement program, cash incentives are provided by the Québec Ministry of Revenue to low-income earners to remain in the labour force and to motivate employable social aid recipients to join the labour force. Further information concerning the Work Income Supplement program can be found in Section III.

As an incentive for young Social Aid recipients to increase their employability, "special needs" cash benefits are extended for participation in one of three Recovery Plan projects:

- a) the On-the-job Training Program;
- b) the Community Works Program; and
- c) the Remedial Education Program.

These three programs (described in Section III) are targeted at persons under 30 years of age. Participants with dependent children are additionally eligible to receive funds to pay for day care (to a maximum of \$10 per day per child) and other expenses (to a maximum of \$100 per month). Single persons and couples with no dependents are entitled to a statutory benefit of \$150 per month per participant.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS

ONTARIO

Special Eligibility Requirements for Employables

Employable persons must apply for assistance under the General Welfare Assistance Act in the municipality in which they reside. Municipal assistance payments are cost-shared between the municipality (20%), the province (30%) and the federal government (50%).

Under the General Welfare Assistance Act, an employable person under the age of 18 years is not eligible for assistance unless the Welfare Administrator is satisfied that there are special circumstances that justify the provision of assistance. Otherwise, all employable family heads and all employable dependent adults (persons aged 16 years or over) who are not engaged in full-time regular employment may be eligible for assistance if:

- a) they are willing to undertake any full-time, part-time or casual employment which they are physically capable of performing; and
- b) they are making reasonable efforts to secure all such employment; and
- c) any history of unemployment was due and any current unemployment is due to circumstances beyond their control.

The above requirements may be waived where the person is prevented from obtaining such employment because it is necessary for him or her to remain at home to give personal care and supervision to one or more dependent children, provided there is no other adult in the household to provide such care and supervision and no alternative and adequate child care service in the circumstances. The above requirements may also be waived if the person is attending an approved course or program. The list of approved programs for employable persons has been extended, effective July 1, 1984, to include academic upgrading at Community Colleges or Universities on the condition that the student is not receiving a federal training allowance or Ontario Study Grant.

Most applicants and recipients of Family Benefits (provincial) are considered to be unemployable. However, under the Family Benefits Act, the Director may cancel or suspend a benefit where the applicant or recipient is unwilling to accept employment and, in the opinion of the Director, suitable employment is available.

ONTARIO (cont'd)

Allowable Asset Levels

The welfare administrator in each municipality is responsible for setting the allowable asset levels for the various client types in his municipality. The maximum liquid asset exemption level (\$3000 for a single person, \$5500 for a couple plus \$500 for each additional person) may apply to a person or family temporarily on general (municipal) assistance who will eventually transfer to the Family Benefits (provincial) program. In the case of temporarily unemployable persons or employable persons with dependents, assets equal to 1-3 months' assistance may be exempted. For single employable persons, assets equal to 1-2 weeks' assistance may be exempted.

Under the Family Benefits Act, the maximum asset exemption levels* of long-term cases are as follows:

- i) single person without dependent children:
 - \$2500 (applies almost exclusively to foster children and persons age 65 years and over) or
 - \$3000 (general caseload);
- ii) single person with dependent children:
 - \$5000 plus \$500 for each dependent child after the first (applies almost exclusively to mother-led single-parent families) or
 - \$5500 plus \$500 for each dependent child after the first (other single-parent cases);
- iii) married person with spouse:
 - \$5000 plus \$500 for each dependent child (if any) - (applies almost exclusively to wives of OAS pensioners) or
 - \$5500 plus \$500 for each dependent child (if any) - (general caseload).

*Note: in the case of a person or family already in receipt of FBA benefits, these amounts may be exceeded by 10%.

Earnings Exemptions

Under the General Welfare Assistance Act, a municipal welfare administrator may allow an exemption on the gross income of an employable person of an amount up to \$50 monthly for a single person or up to \$100 monthly for a family head with a dependent spouse, plus (in both cases) an additional amount up to 25% of the amount by which his/her wages, salaries, casual earnings and the net income from an interest in or operation of a business exceed the above amounts. For a single parent, the municipal welfare administrator may allow up to \$40 monthly for work-related expenses, plus an additional amount, not to exceed \$50, equal to 50% of income above the exemption levels. (At a maximum, this parallels FBA earnings exemptions for single parents).

ONTARIO (cont'd)
Earnings Exemptions
 (cont'd)

Under the Family Benefits Act, long-term recipients of provincial allowances are allowed an exemption on wages, salaries and casual earnings. The following deductions may be made from the net income of an applicant or recipient and his spouse:

- a) a basic earnings exemption of \$75 monthly for one beneficiary or \$100 monthly where there is more than one beneficiary;
- b) for sole-support mothers, an automatic exemption for work-related expenses of \$40 monthly;
- c) for the disabled, permanently unemployable, blind, aged over 65, women 60-64 years of age, or Vocational Rehabilitation Services recipients, an automatic exemption for work-related expenses of \$50 monthly plus up to an additional \$40 monthly upon verification of additional work-related expenses resulting from a disability;
- d) an additional amount (not to exceed \$50 monthly) equal to 50% of the amount by which the person's gross monthly income from wages, salaries, casual earnings and the net monthly income from an interest in or operation of a business exceeds the total amount of exemptions allowed under (a), (b) or (c) above.

Benefit Levels for
Employables

The maximum amount of assistance payable under the General Welfare Assistance Act to a single employable person for basic needs (food, shelter, clothing, household and personal needs) is \$256 monthly plus up to \$90 monthly as a shelter subsidy (depending on the actual cost of shelter). For the sake of comparison, a single unemployable person on GWA (municipal) and a single permanently unemployable recipient of Family Benefits can receive a maximum of \$263 and \$401 respectively plus the same maximum shelter subsidy (\$90), based on the actual cost of shelter. (All rates effective January 1984).

Special Employment-
Related Benefits

Under the General Welfare Assistance Act, special assistance may be granted to an applicant or recipient for the purpose of relocation to another municipality for employment purposes; assistance for transportation may be granted to an applicant or recipient participating in a vocational training program leading to employment and for the cost of vocational training or retraining.

ONTARIO (cont'd)
Special Employment
Related Benefits
(cont'd)

Supplementary Aid may be paid to a person in a Work Activity Project as an incentive allowance; the person must be a recipient of GWA or FBA. Details concerning Work Activity Projects can be found in Section III.

The Work Incentive Program (WIN) is designed to assist recipients of Family Benefits or GAINS-D (for disabled persons) who wish to become self-supporting by returning to work on a full-time basis. WIN is described in Section III.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS

MANITOBA

Special Eligibility Requirements for Employables

Manitoba is one of the three provinces (along with Ontario and Nova Scotia) where long-term benefits are administered by the central (provincial) office and short-term social assistance is granted by the municipal government.

Under the Social Allowances Act, provincial benefits may be granted to persons in need on a long-term basis, such as the aged (65 years and over), the physically or mentally disabled, (where the disability or illness is expected to last more than 90 days), sole-support mothers (at least 90 days' absence in the case of separation from or incarceration of spouse), children whose parents are dead or unable to support them, persons with one or more dependents in need of special care and students who are taking undergraduate, academic or technical vocational training and who do not have sufficient resources to support themselves. Provincial benefits may also be granted (under "General Assistance") to unemployed employables who reside in unorganized parts of the province, i.e., where there is no municipal government.

As a condition of eligibility for a provincial social allowance, each recipient is required,

- a) in the case of a recipient who is not a child (e.g., 18 years of age or older), to accept reasonable employment or vocational training necessary to improve or restore his/her capacity to support self and dependents, or
- b) in the case of a child sixteen years of age or over, to attend school or to accept employment leading towards self-support, unless there is a valid reason for not engaging in either activity.

At the discretion of the Director, allowances may be reduced or cancelled if these conditions are not met.

Social Allowance supplements may be provided to adult students in need who are enrolled in approved under-graduate academic or technical vocational training programs. Student Social Allowances are targeted at students who do not meet the eligibility requirements for other existing financial programs and to students whose basic needs exceed the resources available through other programs (i.e., Student Aid, Loans and Bursaries, CEIC).

MANITOBA (cont'd)
Special Eligibility
Requirements for
Employables (cont'd)

Under the Social Allowances Act and the Municipal Act, municipalities are responsible for providing assistance to persons in need who reside in or currently live within their boundaries and who are not eligible for provincial assistance. Municipal assistance is generally provided to the following persons:

- unemployed employables who are in receipt of little or no Unemployment Insurance benefits;
- persons with short-term disabilities of less than 90 days;
- sole-support mothers who have been deserted by or separated from their husbands for less than 90 days or whose husbands have been sentenced to imprisonment for less than 90 days;
- single-parent fathers with a dependent child or children; and
- transients.

The City of Winnipeg provides assistance to over 80% of the total municipal assistance caseload in the province. Reimbursement by the province of municipal assistance paid on behalf of area residents is based on the greater of (a) 40% of gross assistance payments or (b) 80% of gross assistance less one mill of the equalized assessment of that municipality. The province further reimburses to municipalities 50% of the amount that salaries and wages of staff engaged full-time in welfare work is in excess of costs incurred in the "base year" (1964). The federal government in turn reimburses to the province 50% of gross administration and benefit expenditures under municipal assistance and social allowances.

Employable persons applying for social assistance in Winnipeg (and in most other municipalities in the province) are required to register and continue to seek employment or job training assistance through the Canada Employment Office and other sources, to cooperate with the Department in planning and preparing for self-support (including consideration of vocational training), and to accept reasonable employment offered by the Department or other agencies. In addition, employable and temporarily unemployable applicants are required to make application for UI benefits if they have been employed at anytime in the past fifty-two weeks.

MANITOBA (cont'd)
Special Eligibility
Requirements for
Employables (cont'd)

Applicants for assistance from the City of Winnipeg who are self-employed or working on a commission basis are not eligible for assistance unless they make themselves available for employment as wage earners; otherwise it is difficult to determine whether the person is working to his/her maximum capacity and to accurately estimate or verify income. Applications for municipal assistance are not taken from persons under 18 years of age and living in the parental home; applications from minors who are living independent of the parental home require clearance through the Children's Aid Society.

Allowable Asset Levels

Generally speaking, eligibility for municipal assistance is needs-tested and recipients are required to exhaust their liquid assets and other convertible assets before benefits are paid; the same provision exists for unemployed employables applying to the province for General Assistance under the Social Allowances Act (i.e., unemployed employable persons residing in unorganized territories). Applicants for (provincial) Social Allowances who are in long-term need situations may retain \$400 per recipient to a maximum of \$2000 per family for the general caseload (does not apply to applicants undertaking undergraduate academic or technical vocational training); other conditions and asset exemption levels apply to recipients who are resident in a hospital or prescribed institution, to persons over age 65 (for pre-paid funeral expenses), and to farmers.

Earnings Exemptions

Social allowances recipients are allowed exemptions on earned income under the Work Incentive Program. The program was introduced in 1973 to increase the employment incentive for long-term social allowances recipients. Earning recipients may be eligible for exemptions under the Work Incentive Program if: (a) they have been enrolled for 30 days or longer, (b) they were granted assistance under the Mother's Allowance, aged, disability or general assistance category, and (c) the source of their earned income is not self-employment.

Recipients eligible for the program are allowed exemptions which represent the greater of \$50 per month, 70¢ per hour worked or 30% of gross monthly earnings. Each earning recipient in a social allowances household is entitled to exemptions on

MANITOBA (cont'd)
Earnings Exemptions
(cont'd)

earned income. Earnings of dependent children are subject to exemptions under the Work Incentive Program if their parents have been enrolled for the minimum 30 days. Dependent children who do not intend to work during the school year are allowed up to \$600 in summer earnings.

There is also provision for exemptions on earned income for social allowances recipients who are not eligible for the Work Incentive Program. Those enrolled under the Social Allowances Program for less than 30 days are allowed a maximum exemption of \$50 during the first month of enrollment. Self-employed persons (e.g., farmers, fishermen, trappers, small businessmen, babysitters, real estate agents, and commissioned salesmen) are eligible for exemptions of up to \$50 per month or \$600 per year.

Deductions on earned income are also allowed for most compulsory payroll deductions (e.g., deductions for the Canada Pension Plan, Unemployment Insurance, group insurance and union dues are exempt, but income tax deductions are not). Necessary work expenses (e.g., transportation, clothing, equipment and child care) are also exempt.

Incentive allowances paid under the Human Resources Opportunity Centre (described in Section III) are not considered as financial resources.

The establishment of wage exemption policies for recipients of municipal assistance is the responsibility of the municipalities. Each of the 202 municipalities in Manitoba establishes by-laws governing the rules and regulations of its assistance program. The City of Winnipeg has a Work Incentive Program which allows an earned income exemption of \$50 per month for recipients employed part-time. Persons who are employed full-time and receiving supplementary assistance are allowed exemptions of up to \$90 per month (see "Supplementary Assistance" under "Special Employment-Related Benefits").

Benefit Levels for
Employables

The maximum monthly allowance for basic needs (food, clothing, personal and household needs, rent, fuel and utilities) payable to a single unemployable person under the Social Allowances Act as of January 1984 is \$400.90 plus \$17.60 for clothing (if the person is employed).

MANITOBA (cont'd)
Benefit Levels for
Employables (cont'd)

In the case of employable persons applying for municipal social assistance, only such items as are necessary to meet the immediate needs of the applicant are usually granted. Each municipality establishes (under by-law) the maximum rates for each basic assistance component and grants allowances based on these rates according to the applicant's actual needs. For the sake of comparison with long-term rates, the City of Winnipeg Social Services Department's maximum rate for a single employable person requiring assistance for a full month for food, personal and household needs, rent, fuel, hydro and water is \$319; where need continues for a second month, a monthly clothing allowance of \$19 is added commencing in the fifth week of entitlement. These rates were implemented in Winnipeg in August 1983.

Special Employment-
Related Benefits

The Child-Related Income Support Program (CRISP) was implemented in January 1981 to assist low-income families with the high cost of raising children. Since CRISP benefit levels are geared to family income, the program may be considered as an employment-related benefit for all eligible Manitoba families; program details are outlined in Section III.

Recipients of long-term (provincial) benefits under the Social Allowances Act may be granted special assistance for the following work-related items:

- child care/household services (except when services are provided by a relative);
- work clothing (\$17.60 monthly for each employed adult in the family) plus actual cost of work clothing for juveniles and other essential work clothing which cannot be provided under the supplementary work clothing allowance;
- work transportation costs, at prevailing public transit rates or the least expensive mode of transportation;
- transportation costs to day care facilities;
- other expenses incidental to employment, based on the circumstances in each case.

Employable recipients of municipal social assistance may be granted employment-related benefits in accordance with by-laws established in each municipality. The Winnipeg Social Services

MANITOBA (cont'd)
Special Employment-
Related Benefits (cont'd)

Department offers employment preparation services for recipients, solicits job placement opportunities in the community for work-ready recipients and refers recipients to available employment.

(Winnipeg) Supplementary
Assistance to Full-Time
Employment

Supplementary assistance is available to any family head whose net income from full-time employment falls below the relevant budget level, provided that the applicant is working at maximum capacity and demonstrates an ability to manage his financial affairs.

In this program, an earned income exemption of \$90 per month is allowed. Child care costs may be taken into consideration for eligibility purposes and debt payments may also be exempted in special cases at the discretion of the Director, provided a consolidation order has been established under the Orderly Payment of Debts provisions.

Supplementary assistance will not be approved unless the amount of entitlement is \$20 or more per month. The amount of assistance granted in any one month shall not exceed the regular welfare budget.

Applicants for supplementary assistance will be provided with free City dental and drug services where needed.

(Winnipeg) Employment
Expenses

On commencement of full-time employment, municipal social assistance will normally be continued to the first full pay. For rehabilitation purposes, additional expenses including mandatory fees, licenses, tools, work clothes and transportation may be considered at the discretion of the Director where these items are not ordinarily supplied by the employer and are not obtainable from other sources. In special circumstances, rental payments may be continued to the end of the month following the month during which employment commenced.

(Winnipeg) Academic and
and Vocational Training

At the Director's discretion, an allowance in excess of the regular welfare budget may be provided to meet costs associated with transportation, school supplies and related expenses to any person in receipt of assistance attending an approved educational or training course, provided the recipient demonstrates a willingness and capacity to improve his earning potential through educational training; continuation of this allowance will depend upon the attendance and performance of the student.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS

SASKATCHEWAN

Special Eligibility Requirements for Employables

The Saskatchewan Assistance Plan (SAP) regulations require that an applicant "produce evidence that he has explored within the limits of his ability every possibility of self-support, rehabilitation and re-establishment".

As of May 1, 1984, Saskatchewan has two categories of employable recipients:

- a) a "fully employable person" is a person who, in the opinion of the unit administrator or his/her designate, is capable of working at least 36 hours per week; and
- b) a "partially employable person" is a person who, in the opinion of the unit administrator or his/her designate, is incapable of full-time employment but who is able to work on a part-time or casual basis.

Assistance shall be cancelled when employment which the recipient is capable of performing is available. Recipients for whom there would appear to be a number of appropriate employment opportunities may be required to provide written verification of job applications which they have made; this expectation applies most commonly to single employable recipients without dependents. In the case of a single parent (mother or father), an interview with the client usually determines his/her employability based on the kind of care required by the child(ren) due to age or a handicap; if the children could be adequately cared for by a babysitter or in a day care facility, the applicant would be expected to accept employment for which he or she is capable.

In the case where a youth (dependent or not) has dropped out of school or is contemplating stopping school, it should be determined if he/she is adequately equipped to earn a living. Guidance should be provided in conjunction with the school authorities where possible regarding methods of obtaining employment, apprenticeship for a trade or other forms of vocational education.

SASKATCHEWAN (cont'd)
Allowable Asset Levels

Cash and liquid assets may not exceed \$1500 for a single recipient or \$3000 for a recipient with one dependent (plus \$500 for each additional dependent) if the recipient becomes eligible for assistance on or after May 1, 1984; the comparable asset levels for those who became eligible prior to May 1, 1984 are \$2500 and \$5000, plus the same additional \$500 for each subsequent dependent.

Earnings Exemptions

Every applicant for assistance is entitled to an exemption on earnings from the date of application except self-employed business owners and farmers.

Income exemptions are considered as follows:

- a) for a single person, \$50 monthly exemption or 25% of the amount of social assistance to which the person would be entitled if he had no income; or
- b) for a family unit, \$100 monthly exemption or 25% of the amount of social assistance (including family allowance, if applicable) to which the family would be entitled if it had no income.

The amount on which the earnings exemption may be applied is equal to gross wages less involuntary deductions.

Benefit Levels for
Employables

Effective May 1, 1984, the maximum monthly assistance rates for food, clothing, personal and household allowance for long-term assistance cases are as follows:

- \$123 for a fully employable one adult unit (no dependents);
- \$178 for a partially employable or unemployable one adult unit (no dependents);
- \$356 for a fully employable, partially employable or unemployable two adult unit (no dependents).

For shelter, actual cost of rent or mortgage (including current taxes, fire insurance, etc.) up to maxima established by individual unit offices, but in no case shall a rent allowance exceed \$200 for a single fully employable recipient.

For utilities, \$5.75 for telephone only, \$22 for telephone plus one utility (electricity, fuel or water), \$55 for telephone plus two or more utilities. An allowance equal to the actual cost of utilities may be granted if the amount exceeds the above rates.

SASKATCHEWAN (cont'd)
Benefit Levels for
Employables (cont'd)

If dependents are present, the maximum assistance rate for food, clothing, personal, and household allowance for long-term assistance cases depends upon the number of adults and dependent children only, regardless of the employability status of the adult(s) in the unit.

In determining the maximum allowance payable to unemployed employable persons, the circumstances of each case are assessed; assistance may be granted in accordance with the rates outlined above or for individual items of need in the case of short-term need. Monthly maximum rates for a single adult requiring one, two or three items of basic need only are \$108 for food, \$25 for clothing (based on actual need), \$15 for personal and \$30 for household allowances.

Special Employment-
Related Benefits

Special assistance may be granted under the Saskatchewan Assistance Plan Act to cover such work-related costs as transportation, special clothing, mandatory licenses, fees or permits, day care fees, minor essential tools and homemaker services.

Employable clients without family obligations receive assistance through skills training and job placement services in addition to job preparation counselling. Fully employable singles and family members who have remained unemployed after a three month job search while receiving social assistance, receive a comprehensive assessment of their employment experience and/or training needs. Depending on the assessment results, clients may be referred to education/retraining programs or be linked up with prospective employers through the Saskatchewan Employment Development Program (described in Section III).

Financial benefits for working families under the Family Income Plan are outlined in Section III.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVISIONSALBERTASpecial Eligibility
Requirements for
Employables

Any applicant or recipient who has the ability to take full or part-time employment is expected to do so as a responsibility to themselves and to society; this expectation also applies to the dependent spouse of an applicant or recipient, provided that both spouses are mentally and physically healthy. If an employable recipient fails to take employment, to actively seek employment, or to avail himself of the services of the Employment Opportunities Program (EOP), he/she shall be given 30 days' written notice that social allowance will be cancelled; an explanation of the right to appeal shall be sent along with the notice of cancellation. All single parents are expected to conform to this policy except single parents with

- one dependent child under four months of age, or
- two dependent children where both are under school age, or
- three or more dependent children, or
- one or more disabled children, where such disability will last more than 90 days.

Social Allowance benefits may not be granted to an applicant under 16 years of age. Married persons aged 16 or 17 years, or persons in this age group who are separated or divorced from a legal marriage, are subject to the standard Social Allowance eligibility criteria for adults. Generally, unwed 16- and 17-year-old persons are considered as dependents of their parent(s), and are expected to attend an approved educational institution or actively seek employment unless they are otherwise incapacitated or unemployable.

Persons awaiting UI benefits may be assisted for up to 4 weeks following the date employment terminated, provided they have made use of all available financial resources. Persons temporarily disqualified from receiving UI benefits (fired or quit without valid cause) may be assisted for up to 9 weeks as above. Where the 4 or 9 week waiting period has elapsed, and further delays beyond the applicant's control are encountered due to difficulties in obtaining the Record of Employment (or medical report in the case of an application for an illness benefit), the appropriate authority may grant assistance for food only on a week-to-week basis.

ALBERTA (cont'd)
Allowable Asset Levels

Applicants for social allowance may be allowed cash assets or their equivalent of \$1500 for a single person or \$2500 for a married couple or a family. In determining the resources of an employable person, no more than \$50, for a single person, or \$250, for a person with dependents, of the allowable asset limits identified above can be made up of cash on hand, bank accounts or government bonds.

Social allowance may be granted in certain instances where assets exceed the limits if the assets are of a rehabilitative nature and if the applicant or recipient has the potential to be self-supporting in a reasonable period of time.

Earnings Exemptions

In determining the resources of a person who is a recipient of social allowance or an unemployed social allowance applicant, the earnings from employment or training allowances may be exempted as follows:

- a) earnings up to \$115 monthly - 100% exemption
- b) earnings from \$116
up to \$200 monthly - 50% exemption
- c) earnings from \$201
up to \$300 monthly - 25% exemption
- d) earnings over \$300 monthly - 10% exemption

(Exemption levels effective since July 1983)

These exemptions do not apply to persons requiring emergency assistance on a one-month basis or to self-employed persons (except babysitters or foster home operators).

The amount on which an earnings exemption may be applied is "net income", i.e., that portion of income remaining after normal salary deductions other than for loans, indebtedness, bond purchases, etc., plus (reasonable) actual expenses incurred for babysitting and transportation for employment purposes, provided that the total of the work-related expenses and the earnings exemption does not exceed the actual net income.

Benefit Levels for
Employables

Single employable persons who are otherwise eligible for an allowance may be provided with benefits for a period of one month. Persons in this category may be provided with an additional one month's assistance if approved by the district manager, hostel manager, area manager, or Regional Manager of Residential Services. Benefits beyond the second month may only be provided when authorized by the Regional Director as an exceptional consideration.

ALBERTA (cont'd)
Benefit Levels for
Employables (cont'd)

Employables, including those who are employed and receiving a supplement, now receive only the short-term basic allowance for whatever time period they are eligible for a social allowance, as well as a shelter allowance or room and board personal allowance.

For the sake of comparison, the July 1983 social allowance rate for food, clothing, personal and household allowance for a single unemployable person is \$190 monthly (\$355 monthly for an unemployable couple); the corresponding basic allowance levels for employable singles and couples are \$147 and \$273 per month respectively. (These amounts do not include the shelter component.)

A single employable applicant in Edmonton or Calgary who is not living in his own or shared accommodation may be referred to the Single Men's Hostel, the Women's Emergency Accommodation Centre in Edmonton or the Calgary Women's Emergency Shelter for any assistance required. Where an employable person receiving assistance at a hostel fails to find employment in 7 days, he is given written notice that after another 7 days he is no longer eligible for hostel services and will be offered accommodation at another appropriate facility. If other such accommodation is refused, the client will be asked to leave the hostel.

An applicant for, or recipient of, hostel services who is employed part-time with earnings which are insufficient for self-support is referred to a district office for social allowance benefits if he is assessed by an employment placement officer as employed to full capacity.

Up to three months' assistance may also be granted to an applicant aged 55-60 years who has been out of the labour market for a considerable period of time, or who has inadequate employment skills; during the three-month period, the District Manager will ascertain whether or not the applicant is employable.

Special Employment-
Related Benefits

The Employment Opportunities Program (EOP) provides a wide range of employment preparation and placement services to all clients of the Department of Social Services and Community Health (mainly disabled and single parents on social allowance). Further information concerning EOP is outlined in Section III.

ALBERTA (cont'd)
Special Employment-
Related Benefits (cont'd)

The following items are available to recipients who are seeking employment or enrolled in training, particularly those receiving EOP services who may require certain items to facilitate employment or training:

- i) union dues necessary to commence employment may be granted as an exceptional consideration;
- ii) payment of auto insurance premiums (maximum 6 months) where the vehicle is necessary to seek or commence employment or training;
- iii) typewriter rentals for persons engaged in secretarial courses;
- iv) payment of truck rentals to enable truck drivers to obtain Alberta certification necessary for employment;
- v) payment of hair appointments necessary for job interviews;
- vi) clothing may be provided upon written confirmation of employment or where a dress code has been outlined for a training program (maximum \$107 as an exceptional consideration);
- vii) trade tools (maximum \$100) upon confirmation by the employer;
- viii) minor car repairs for persons who have confirmed employment or training and who are unable to utilize public transportation (as an exceptional consideration);
- ix) transportation by taxi for employment (maximum one week until alternate travel arrangements can be made);
- x) telephones may be provided as an employment or training-related expense; telephones may also be provided for persons seeking employment up to a maximum of three months.

Other training and employment incentives such as day care or babysitting may be available, based on the individual circumstances of each case.

ALBERTA (cont'd)
Special Employment-
Related Benefits (cont'd)

Social allowances may be provided for the full support of recipients in diploma or certificate programs of a maximum two years' duration when the training required, as assessed by an EOP counsellor, is not available under programs sponsored by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission or Alberta Advanced Education, and where the program is suitable and appropriate in preparing the person for employment.

Under the hostel program, transportation assistance in the form of bus tickets may be available to those needing transportation to a job until first pay (not longer than two weeks) or to those required to seek employment. One-way bus transportation for relocation is also available, where need is demonstrated, if a person accepts confirmed employment elsewhere in the province. The hostel program will also cover nominal storage costs, up to \$25, to release personal clothing which is in storage when the clothing is required by a client for the purpose of taking confirmed employment.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special Eligibility Requirements for Employables

Basic Income Assistance is intended to assist persons in need who are between 19 and 64 years of age inclusive.

The Minister may declare ineligible for income assistance or social services or reduce the amount of income assistance or social services of an individual who:

- a) refuses to accept employment that is available and within his ability to perform; or
- b) by his misconduct, loses his employment; or
- c) terminates his employment for other than medical reasons; or
- d) fails to demonstrate that he is making reasonable efforts to secure employment.

"Employable person" means an individual who is not:

- a) 65 years of age or older;
- b) suffering from a physical or mental condition which renders him or her temporarily or permanently unable to accept employment;
- c) a single parent who has living with him or her one dependent child under the age of six months or two or more dependent children under the age of 12 years;
- d) a single parent who has one or more dependent children, one or more of which has a physical or mental condition which renders the person unable to leave the home for purposes of employment.

Single persons and couples who are employable are eligible for income assistance for one month only; employable people with one or more dependent children may be eligible for income assistance for up to four months. If assistance is required beyond the stated period in either case, a new application must be submitted with a statement that the applicant (each employable applicant in the case of a family) is actively seeking work and can offer proof of his/her active job search.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (cont'd)
Special Eligibility
Requirements for
Employables (cont'd)

Note: The above definitions and policy do not apply to recipients of GAIN for Handicapped, GAIN for Seniors Supplement and recipients under contract to carry out an Individual Opportunity Plan (training or rehabilitation).

Hardship assistance may be extended to persons who are otherwise ineligible for Basic Income Assistance. Hardship assistance is to cover those minimal costs so as to remove danger to life, health and safety of the applicant and/or dependents. A person who has grounds to obtain federal UI benefits is not eligible for Basic Income Assistance in either of the following cases:

- a) he/she has not applied for UI benefits;
- b) he/she has applied for the federal benefits but has not begun to receive them.

Where an applicant is therefore ineligible for Basic Income Assistance and is being considered for hardship assistance, the applicant must first meet the Basic Income Assistance citizenship requirements and demonstrate that he/she:

- i) has applied for and accepted any other available income(s) or assets including loans and credit, final pay cheques, holiday pay and holdbacks and has used them to meet shelter and support needs; and
- ii) has sought available help from other organizations, family and friends; and
- iii) has exhausted all available income or assets, including those assets normally allowed under the GAIN asset exemption provision. The family home, the first vehicle and certain specified items need not be considered when determining eligibility for hardship assistance; and
- iv) has used all other alternatives to meet his/her needs prior to requesting hardship assistance.

Where the applicant refuses to comply with these expectations, including using the asset(s) as collateral to secure a loan, hardship assistance shall not be granted.

A person who is enrolled in a program that will lead to his/her employment, or that is designed to prepare him/her for employment (e.g. the Individual Opportunity Program), will be considered as an unemployable person.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (cont'd)
Allowable Asset Levels

The maximum allowable asset exemption for an employable person under 55 years of age without dependents is \$160; for a transient, only \$5 in assets may be exempted. For the sake of comparison, up to \$1500 may be exempted in the case of a person under 55 years of age with a dependent under 55 years of age, a handicapped person without dependents or a person 55 years or older; an unemployable person under 55 years of age, not handicapped, is allowed \$500 in exempt assets. Persons over 55 years of age with one dependent or handicapped persons with one dependent are allowed a maximum of \$2500 in exempt assets, plus up to \$300 for each additional dependent. Applicants who have been in Canada for at least five years prior to the application for assistance and who are handicapped or aged 60-64 years may retain up to \$2500 (single) or \$5000 (with a dependent).

Earnings Exemptions

An earnings exemption is available to unemployed employable applicants or recipients after they have been on assistance for eight consecutive months. Earned income is exempted from the calculation of financial resources in the following manner:

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------------|
| a) | for a single person without dependents | - \$ 50 monthly |
| b) | for a person with dependents | - \$100 monthly |
| c) | for a single handicapped person without dependents | - \$100 monthly |

These earnings exemptions do not apply to persons 65 years of age or older, nor to persons age 60-64 years who receive an income from Department of Veterans Affairs which exceeds the above levels.

The income upon which an exemption may be applied is gross income from work (less compulsory deductions for income tax, Unemployment Insurance, medical insurance, Canada Pension Plan, superannuation, company pension plan and union dues), income tax refunds, pension plan refunds, income from roomers (less 25% of gross for expenses), income from boarders (less actual expenses for utilities, food and maintenance), maintenance or alimony payments, Manpower Allowances, education bursaries or loans, and Incentive earnings.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (cont'd)
Earnings Exemptions (cont'd)

The combined value of the Incentive Allowance, maintenance exemption, earnings exemption and any other income exemption shall not exceed the levels stipulated above, except that the Director may authorize an allowance in excess of \$100 per month for a family where more than one member is recommended for training.

Benefit Levels for
Employables

Basic Income Assistance benefits are paid according to a reduced scale for employable persons only after eight months on assistance. Effective April 1, 1984 the maximum benefits issued for singles and couples are as follows:

Single person	Age 25 or under, first month	\$325.
Single person	Age 25 or under, second to eighth month	350.
Single person	Age 25 or under, after eight months, <u>employable</u>	375.
Single person	Age 25 or under, after eight months, <u>unemployable</u>	430.
Single person	Age 26 or over, first month	350.
Single person	Age 26 or over, second to eighth month	375.
Single person	Age 26 or over, after eight months, <u>employable</u>	375.
Single person	Age 26 or over, after eight months, <u>unemployable</u>	430.
Couple	Both age 25 or under, first month	570.
Couple	Both age 25 or under, second to eighth month	595.
Couple	Both age 25 or under, after eight months, <u>employable</u>	620.
Couple	Both age 25 or under, after eight months, <u>unemployable</u>	675.
Couple	At least one age 26 or over, first month	595.
Couple	At least one age 26 or over, second to eighth month	620.
Couple	At least one age 26 or over, after eight months, <u>employable</u>	620.
Couple	At least one age 26 or over, after eight months, <u>unemployable</u>	675.

The unemployable rate has been included in the above for comparison only.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (cont'd)
Special Employment-
Related Benefits (cont'd)

Under the Individual Opportunity Plan (IOP), the resources of B.C.'s Ministries of Human Resources, Labour and Education and the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission are focused on employable persons in receipt of income assistance for at least eight months. Details concerning IOP can be found in Section III.

The Minister may authorize income assistance benefits for an individual attending a university or college, provided that the proposed program of studies does not exceed two years' duration and provided that the program prepares the person for a specific vocation for employment.

A recipient participating in vocational or self-improvement programs (or other activities designed to prepare a person for employment) may, at the Director's discretion, be granted an incentive allowance which, combined with the earnings exemption, does not exceed \$50 monthly for an individual without a dependent or \$100 monthly for an individual with dependents. Further information on the Incentive Allowance for Employment Program is provided in Section III.

The Director may authorize payment of up to \$50 monthly to a recipient of GAIN for Handicapped benefits for clothing, transportation, and other expenses necessitated by volunteer work or work experience in the community.

The Director may authorize an administering authority to provide the following:

- income assistance in such amount as he may deem appropriate, as contribution toward the cost of a program providing work stimulation or on-the-job training designed to prepare recipients for employment;
- (to a municipal or regional government): a sum of money equivalent to income assistance benefits that would otherwise have been issued to a handicapped person who is employed or being trained by a municipal or regional government, provided funding by the federal government is not available to the municipal or regional government for training the handicapped person;

BRITISH COLUMBIA (cont'd)
Special Employment-
Related Benefits (cont'd)

- a portion of the salaries of staff employed in a work place specifically organized to employ handicapped persons or other disabled individuals;
- necessary assistance required by the owners or the operators of achievement centres.

Through the Assistance to Employment program, the Ministry attempts to aid income assistance recipients find employment, by granting additional financial assistance to meet the costs of essential work clothing for a confirmed job. The Ministry may also assist with the cost of moving the recipient to the community where the job is located, if financial aid from other agencies is not available. Additional assistance is available for essential clothing for job interviews and transportation expenses for interviews which seem likely to result in a job. Under the Incentive Allowance for Employment Program, the combined value of the incentive allowance, earnings exemptions, or exemption of family maintenance shall not exceed \$50 per month for a single individual or \$100 per month for a family, nor exceed \$100 for a single handicapped person.

As an incentive to recipients of income assistance to obtain employment, handicapped recipients may be guaranteed permanent medical and dental health care services during employment. Single parent recipients may be guaranteed such services for a period of one year during employment and the services may be extended beyond one year with the agreement of the Regional Manager. The Regional Manager may authorize these extended services to a two-parent family as an incentive to the members to seek employment.

In addition, the Ministry of Human Resources will supplement the earnings of low-income earners up to the level of income assistance benefits stipulated in the GAIN regulations. These employed individuals may be eligible for a supplement as well as other benefits such as diet allowances, earnings exemptions, medical, dental and drug services, where they are clearly not able to pay for these services.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS

YUKON

Special Eligibility Requirements for Employables

An applicant for assistance is required to produce evidence that he has explored, within the limits of his ability, every possibility of self-support, rehabilitation and re-establishment.

A person who deliberately ignores making application for UI benefits is depriving him/herself of entitled benefits and therefore may not be eligible for Social Assistance. Where assistance is granted under such circumstances, it would be only if the person is without income or assets and the person has immediately applied for UI benefits. Usually, employed persons who quit a job needlessly, or who had employment terminated due to their behaviour, are not eligible for Social Assistance while awaiting UI benefits. Employed persons who quit work to care for family may be eligible for assistance even though the Unemployment Insurance Program imposes a six week penalty period.

Allowable Asset Levels

In the calculation of financial resources of an applicant for social assistance, the following amounts may be exempted:

- a) cash assets not exceeding \$100 for a single employable applicant and \$200 for an employable applicant having dependents, when the applicant is expected to be in receipt of assistance for less than 90 days;
- b) cash assets not exceeding \$500 for a single unemployable applicant and \$1000 for an unemployable applicant having dependents, where it is expected that the applicant is unlikely to be able to return to work in the foreseeable future and will require assistance for more than 90 days;
- c) liquid assets not exceeding \$1500 for a single person and \$2500 for a married couple deemed to be permanently excluded from the labour force;
- d) liquid assets not exceeding \$1500 for a single parent family and an additional exemption of liquid assets up to \$300 for each dependent child under the age of 19 years;

YUKON (cont'd)
Allowable Asset
Levels (cont'd)

- e) an additional exemption of up to \$1500 for each person deemed to be permanently excluded from the labour force or a single parent or a dependent child under the age of 19 years provided that such amount has been placed irrevocably in trust for his or their future funeral or burial expenses or that, in the case of a dependent child, the amount is not available for distribution or that maintenance payments are being made in accordance with the regulations.

Earnings Exemptions

In the determination of an applicant's income from employment, the following deductions may be allowed:

- a) involuntary deductions from gross salary and wages, plus the reasonable cost of transportation to and from work;
- b) the greater of:
 - one half of the net casual or part-time earnings of the applicant, his spouse and dependent children not attending school, but not exceeding 25% of the total of those items of basic requirements that are necessary to maintain an applicant and his dependents; or \$5 per month for a single person, \$10 per month for a family of two persons, or \$15 per month for a family of three or more persons.

In the case of a person deemed to be a permanent exclusion from the labour force, an amount of \$25 for a single person and \$50 for a married couple received from sale of handicrafts, hobby materials or use of special talents may be allowed as an income exemption.

Benefit Levels for
Employables

There is no reduced scale of benefits for unemployed employable recipients in Yukon. However, when an applicant 19 years of age and over is in permanent residence with a parent or guardian who is financially able to provide adequately for his maintenance, he may be eligible to receive an amount that has been calculated on the basis of the specific budget components that are actually required to meet his special or extraordinary needs and which the parent or guardian otherwise is not able to provide; depending on the circumstances of each such case, need may also be assessed on the basis of the amounts stipulated in the Social Assistance Regulations for specific budget components.

YUKON (cont'd)
Special Employment-
Related Benefits

If other arrangements cannot be made, an allowance may be granted for expenses necessary to commence employment, such as special clothing, mandatory fees, licenses or permits and minor essential tools.

Full-time employed recipients of Social Assistance may receive a \$50 clothing and transportation subsidy as an incentive to remain employed on a full-time basis.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVISIONSNORTHWEST TERRITORIESSpecial Eligibility
Requirements for
Employables

Where an applicant is unemployed but is employable, the officer must satisfy himself that the applicant is searching for and is willing to undertake wage employment or self-employment, or to avail himself of such job preparation services as can be provided. Assistance shall be refused or discontinued to an employable applicant who is unwilling to accept employment of whatever type that has been offered to him within the Territories, or who refuses to make use of the resources available to him, unless the officer is satisfied that such action would create undue and extended hardship for an applicant with dependents.

Assistance is terminated when employment, that will promote family stability, is available to the recipient and he is capable of undertaking such employment.

Allowable Asset Levels

Except for elderly persons in institutions (who are allowed an asset exemption up to \$1000 single or \$1500 couple), all liquid assets and other assets which may be converted to cash are considered as a financial resource available for current maintenance of an applicant and any dependents.

Earnings Exemptions

In calculating whether a budget deficit exists, an applicant is entitled, as an incentive to take and hold employment, to deduct from his earned income (net salary and wages including voluntary deductions) \$50 monthly in the case of an applicant who has no dependents or \$100 monthly in the case of an applicant who has one or more dependents. Excluded from the calculation of monthly income are involuntary deductions from wages and the reasonable cost of transportation to and from work.

Benefit Levels for
Employables

Where an employable recipient obtains employment resulting in earnings adequate to meet the needs of himself and his family, assistance may be continued until he receives his first paycheque. No reduced benefit levels for employables are stipulated in the social assistance regulations.

**NORTHWEST
TERRITORIES (cont'd)**
Special Employment-
Related Benefits

Where other arrangements for meeting the need cannot be made, an allowance may be granted to a person in need for items incidental to carrying on a trade or other employment, mandatory licenses, fees or permits, special clothing and the purchase, repair or replacement of minor tools and other equipment essential to obtain or continue in employment. A telephone may be granted for the purpose of securing employment, with the prior approval of the welfare authority.

B. SOCIAL ASSISTANCE
CASELOADS BY
EMPLOYABILITY STATUS

B. SOCIAL ASSISTANCE CASELOADS BY EMPLOYABILITY STATUS

This section contains statistical information on social assistance caseloads and the "unemployed employable" portion for each province/territory from January 1980 onward. These data were obtained from statistical reports relating to provincial social assistance programs submitted to the Department of National Health and Welfare.

It should be noted that each province/territory is responsible for the design, scope and administration of its social assistance program(s); consequently, statistical reporting systems - and indeed the programs themselves - differ from province to province.

The definition of "employable" with respect to social assistance recipients also varies considerably from province to province. Where possible, every attempt has been made to exclude cases receiving social assistance benefits to supplement low earnings. The classifications used for "unemployed employables" have been noted on all tables.

The provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario and Manitoba have "two-tiered" social assistance programs. The provincial government is responsible for providing assistance to those considered to be in long-term need, such as the disabled, the elderly and single parent families. The municipal governments in each of these provinces provide assistance to those considered to be in short-term need, including unemployed employables. There may be inconsistency in the classification of cases from one municipality to the next. For each of these provinces, caseload data for both programs have been included.

NEWFOUNDLANDLONG TERM AND SHORT TERM ASSISTANCE

DATE		TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1980	January	-	-	-	-	-
	February	-	-	-	-	-
	March	19,636*	-	6,048	-	30.8*
	April	-	-	-	-	-
	May	-	-	-	-	-
	June	19,545*	-	6,032	-	30.9*
	July	-	-	-	-	-
	August	-	-	-	-	-
	September	19,972*	-	6,342	-	31.8*
	October	-	-	-	-	-
	November	-	-	-	-	-
	December	21,315*	-	7,445	-	34.9*
1981	January	-	-	-	-	-
	February	-	-	-	-	-
	March	20,275*	3.3*	6,340	4.8	31.3*
	April	-	-	-	-	-
	May	-	-	-	-	-
	June	19,068*	-2.4*	4,667 ⁽¹⁾	-22.6	24.5*
	July	-	-	-	-	-
	August	-	-	-	-	-
	September	19,206*	-3.8*	4,790	-24.5	24.9*
	October	-	-	-	-	-
	November	-	-	-	-	-
	December	20,742*	-2.7*	5,643	-24.2	27.2*
1982	January	20,079*	-	5,282	-	26.3*
	February	19,633*	-	4,888	-	24.9*
	March	20,009*	-1.3*	5,002	-21.1	25.0*
	April	19,762*	-	4,792	-	24.2*
	May	19,570*	-	4,442	-	22.7*
	June	19,908*	4.4*	4,641	-0.6	23.3*
	July	19,544*	-	4,344	-	22.2*
	August	19,454*	-	4,425	-	22.7*
	September	20,179*	5.1*	5,059	5.6	25.1*
	October	20,440*	-	5,449	-	26.7*
	November	21,033*	-	5,861	-	27.9*
	December	20,593*	-0.7*	5,342	-5.3	25.9*

* revised

(cont'd)
July 1984

NEWFOUNDLAND (Cont'd)LONG TERM AND SHORT TERM ASSISTANCE

DATE		TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1983	January	20,881*	4.0*	5,524	4.6	26.5*
	February	20,475*	4.3*	5,204	6.5	25.4*
	March	20,747*	3.7*	5,321	6.4	25.6*
	April	20,506*	3.8*	5,086	6.1	24.8*
	May	20,741	6.0	5,093	14.7	24.6
	June	20,605	3.5	5,033	8.4	24.4
	July	20,029	2.5	4,457	2.6	22.3
	August	20,659	6.2	5,041	13.9	24.4
	September	21,356	5.8	5,664	12.0	26.5
	October	21,881	7.0	6,139	12.7	28.1
	November	22,009	4.6	6,250	6.6	28.4
	December	21,752	5.6	5,724	7.2	26.3
1984	January	22,004	5.4	5,722	3.6	26.0
	February	21,564	5.3	5,190	-0.3	24.1
	March	21,811	5.1	4,910	-7.7	22.5
	April	21,096	2.9	4,154	-18.3	19.7
	May	20,941	1.0	4,010	-21.3	19.1
	June	20,296	-1.5	3,705	-26.4	18.3
	July	20,187	0.8	3,710	-16.8	18.4
	August					
	September					
	October					
	November					
	December					

Notes: Two different methods of payment exist in Newfoundland: long term assistance (LTA) is issued by computer to those requiring assistance on a long term basis and short term assistance (STA) is manually issued by the district offices to those temporarily in need, or to LTA cases for types of assistance not covered by LTA. These figures have been adjusted to avoid double counting of cases receiving both LTA and STA benefits.

* revised

(cont'd)
July 1984

Unemployed employables include all STA cases where the reason for assistance is "reason of unemployment". The following categories fall into this classification:

- affected by strike
- awaiting Unemployment Insurance (UI)
- need supplement to UI
- not eligible for UI
- UI terminated
- unemployed - no occupational history
- part time employed - need supplementation
- fully employed - need supplementation
- self-employed - need supplementation

Footnotes:

1. The decrease from March 1981 to June 1981 is due largely to the start-up of Community Development projects in April and May, which resulted in the creation of approximately 2,000 short term jobs.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLANDFINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

DATE	TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1980 January	-	-	-	-	-
February	-	-	-	-	-
March	4,098	-	909	-	22.2
April	-	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	-	-
June	3,813	-	716	-	18.8
July	-	-	-	-	-
August	-	-	-	-	-
September	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	-	-
December	4,277	-	872	-	20.4
1981 January	-	-	-	-	-
February	-	-	-	-	-
March	4,563	11.3	1,160	27.6	25.4
April	-	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	-	-
June	4,241	11.2	1,061	48.2	25.0
July	-	-	-	-	-
August	-	-	-	-	-
September	4,374	-	1,132	-	25.9
October	-	-	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	-	-
December	4,739	10.8	1,502	72.2	31.7
1982 January	4,798	-	1,567	-	32.7
February	4,927	-	1,647	-	33.4
March	4,958	8.7	1,672	44.1	33.7
April	5,000	-	-	-	-
May	4,889	-	1,604	-	32.8
June	4,734	11.6	1,489	40.3	31.5
July	4,695	-	1,449	-	30.9
August	4,718	-	1,448	-	30.7
September	4,726	8.0	1,445	27.7	30.6
October	4,804	-	1,493	-	31.1
November	5,016	-	1,655	-	33.0
December	4,921	3.8	1,619	7.8	32.9

(cont'd)
July 1984

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (Cont'd)

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

DATE		TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1983	January	5,013	4.5	1,676	7.0	33.4
	February	5,017	1.8	1,712	3.9	34.1
	March	5,010	1.0	1,721	2.9	34.4
	April	4,947	-1.1	1,675	-	33.9
	May	4,803	-1.8	1,506	-6.1	31.4
	June	4,508	-4.8	1,295	-13.0	28.7
	July	4,341	-7.5	1,208	-16.6	27.8
	August	4,237	-10.2	1,140	-21.3	26.9
	September	4,208	-11.0	1,114	-22.9	26.5
	October	4,228	-12.0	1,134	-24.0	26.8
	November	4,292	-14.4	1,209	-26.9	28.2
	December	4,227	-14.1	1,183	-26.9	28.0
1984	January	4,347	-13.3	1,287	-23.2	29.6
	February	4,405	-12.2	1,338	-21.8	30.4
	March	4,428	-11.6	1,382	-19.7	31.2
	April	4,457	-9.9	1,417	-15.4	31.8
	May	4,380	-8.8	1,326	-12.0	30.3
	June	4,097	-9.1	1,127	-13.0	27.5
	July	4,098	-5.6	1,123	-7.0	27.4
	August					
	September					
	October					
	November					
	December					

Notes:

Unemployed employables include those cases classified in the following "head's employment status" codes:

- unemployed and looking for work
- unemployed and undergoing training (Manpower)
- seasonally unemployed

NOVA SCOTIA
FAMILY BENEFITS (PROVINCIAL)

DATE		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.
1980	January	18,854	-
	February	18,643	-
	March	18,600	-
	April	18,663	-
	May	18,497	-
	June	18,549	-
	July	18,603	-
	August	18,631	-
	September	19,388	-
	October	19,321	-
	November	19,303	-
	December	19,392	-
1981	January	19,471	3.3
	February	19,742	5.9
	March	19,925	7.1
	April	20,032	7.3
	May	20,099	8.7
	June	20,161	8.7
	July	20,153	8.3
	August	20,053	7.6
	September	20,026	3.3
	October	20,060	3.8
	November	20,156	4.4
	December	20,294	4.7
1982	January	20,408	4.8
	February	20,474	3.7
	March	20,735	4.1
	April	20,982	4.7
	May	21,043	4.7
	June	21,134	4.8
	July	21,209	5.2
	August	21,175	5.6
	September	21,304	6.4
	October	21,339	6.4
	November	21,367	6.0
	December	21,579	6.3

NOVA SCOTIA (Cont'd)
FAMILY BENEFITS (PROVINCIAL)

DATE		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.
1983	January	21,740	6.5
	February	21,821	6.6
	March	21,942	5.8
	April	22,123	5.4
	May	22,238	5.7
	June	22,389	5.9
	July	22,506	6.1
	August	22,525	6.4
	September	22,592	6.0
	October	22,552	5.7
	November	22,306	4.4
	December	22,321	3.4
1984	January	22,707	4.4
	February	22,768	4.3
	March	22,883	4.3
	April	22,885	3.4
	May	23,050	3.7
	June	23,160	3.4
	July	23,125	2.8
	August		
	September		
	October		
	November		
	December		

Note: As the province of Nova Scotia is in the process of reviewing and revising its statistical reporting systems, the above figures should be treated as estimates only.

NOVA SCOTIAGENERAL ASSISTANCE (MUNICIPAL)

DATE		TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1980	January	9,537	-	2,346	-	24.6
	February	10,087	-	2,438	-	24.2
	March	9,528	-	2,149	-	22.6
	April	8,369	-	1,721	-	20.6
	May	7,686	-	1,389	-	18.1
	June	7,433	-	1,344	-	18.1
	July	6,626	-	1,208	-	18.2
	August	6,719	-	1,286	-	19.1
	September	7,067	-	1,339	-	18.9
	October	7,729	-	1,526	-	19.7
	November	8,269	-	1,858	-	22.5
	December	8,195	-	1,978	-	24.1
1981	January	9,079	- 4.8	2,570	9.5	28.3
	February	9,087	- 9.9	2,394	- 1.8	26.3
	March	8,712	- 8.6	2,165	0.7	24.9
	April	7,948	- 5.0	1,811	5.2	22.8
	May	7,535	- 2.0	1,591	14.5	21.1
	June	7,689	3.4	1,596	18.8	20.8
	July	7,225	9.0	1,491	23.4	20.6
	August	7,110	5.8	1,451	12.8	20.4
	September	7,781	10.1	1,582	18.1	20.3
	October	7,629	- 1.3	1,744	14.3	22.9
	November	7,849	- 5.1	1,968	5.9	25.1
	December	8,325	1.6	2,498	26.3	30.0
1982	January	9,080	0.0	2,744	6.8	30.2
	February	8,733	- 3.9	2,523	5.4	28.9
	March	8,706	- 0.1	2,511	16.0	28.8
	April	8,080*	1.7	2,199	21.4	27.2
	May	7,430*	- 1.4	1,923*	20.9*	25.9
	June	7,430*	- 3.4*	1,746*	9.4*	23.5*
	July	7,101*	- 1.7	1,828*	22.6*	25.7*
	August	7,434*	4.6*	1,847*	27.3*	24.8
	September	7,806*	0.3*	1,994*	26.0*	25.5*
	October	8,263*	8.3	2,183*	25.2	26.4
	November	8,968*	14.3*	2,587*	31.5*	28.8
	December	9,650*	15.9*	3,147	26.0	32.6*

* revised

(cont'd)
July 1984

NOVA SCOTIA (Cont'd)GENERAL ASSISTANCE (MUNICIPAL)

DATE		TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1983	January	9,761*	7.5*	3,188*	16.2*	32.7*
	February	9,170*	5.0*	2,995*	18.7*	32.7*
	March	9,621*	10.5*	3,127*	24.5*	32.5*
	April	8,903*	10.2*	2,838*	29.1*	31.9*
	May	8,463	13.9	2,622	36.3	31.0
	June	7,882	6.1	2,309	32.2	29.3
	July	6,934	-2.4	2,055	12.4	29.6
	August	7,425	-0.1	2,172	17.6	29.3
	September	7,805	0.0	2,276	14.1	29.2
	October	8,045	-2.6	2,426	11.1	30.2
	November	9,260	3.3	2,797	8.1	30.2
	December	9,419	-2.4	3,046	-3.2	32.3
1984	January	10,367	6.2	3,547	11.3	34.2
	February	9,538	4.0	3,140	4.8	32.9
	March	9,319	-3.1	2,972	-5.0	31.9
	April	8,810	-1.0	2,781	-2.0	31.6
	May	8,975	6.0	2,755	5.1	30.7
	June	8,185	3.8	2,434	5.4	29.7
	July	7,687	10.9	2,165	5.4	28.2
	August					
	September					
	October					
	November					
	December					

Notes: The above figures should be treated as estimates only.

Unemployed employables include all cases where the head is classified as "able bodied unemployed" by the various municipalities.

* revised

July 1984

NEW BRUNSWICK
BASIC SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

DATE	TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1980 January	26,990	-	9,613	-	35.6
February	27,993	-	10,393	-	37.1
March	27,913	-	10,278	-	36.8
April	27,889	-	10,282	-	36.9
May	27,828	-	10,196	-	36.6
June	27,882	-	10,035	-	36.0
July	27,578	-	9,687	-	35.1
August	27,537	-	9,559	-	34.7
September	27,632	-	9,582	-	34.7
October	27,869	-	9,660	-	34.7
November	28,240	-	9,856	-	34.9
December	28,632	-	10,173	-	35.5
1981 January	29,006	7.5	10,418	8.4	35.9
February	29,630	5.8	10,936	5.2	36.9
March	29,590	6.0	10,918	6.2	36.9
April	29,370	5.3	11,141	8.4	37.9
May	29,164	4.8	11,492	12.7	39.4
June	28,624	2.7	11,062	10.2	38.6
July	28,225	2.3	10,665	10.1	37.8
August	28,089	2.0	10,534	10.2	37.5
September	28,106	1.7	10,579	10.4	37.6
October	28,121	0.9	10,481	8.5	37.3
November	28,223	-0.1	10,616	7.7	37.6
December	28,789	0.5	11,024	8.4	38.3
1982 January	28,991	-0.1	11,153	7.1	38.5
February	29,551	-0.3	11,703	7.0	39.6
March	29,680	0.3	11,793	8.0	39.7
April	29,872	1.7	11,947	7.2	40.0
May	29,986	2.8	12,056	4.9	40.2
June	29,689	3.7	11,578	4.7	39.0
July	29,468	4.4	11,340	6.3	38.5
August	29,674	5.6	11,406	8.3	38.4
September	29,597	5.3	11,203	5.9	37.9
October	30,021	6.8	11,376	8.5	37.9
November	30,594	8.4	11,759	10.8	38.4
December	31,174	8.3	12,171	10.4	39.0

NEW BRUNSWICK (Cont'd)BASIC SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

DATE		TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1983	January	31,859	9.9	12,703	13.9	39.9
	February	32,406	9.7	13,182	12.6	40.7
	March	32,600	9.8	13,293	12.7	40.8
	April	32,455	8.6	13,199	10.5	40.7
	May	32,384	8.0	13,147	9.0	40.6
	June	31,727	6.9	12,541	8.3	39.5
	July	31,122	5.6	11,990	5.7	38.5
	August	30,477	2.7	11,346	-0.5	37.2
	September	30,587	3.3	11,289	0.8	36.9
	October	30,503	1.6	11,171	-1.8	36.6
	November	30,765	0.6	11,328	-3.7	36.8
	December	31,283	0.3	11,669	-4.1	37.3
1984	January	31,683	-0.6	11,984	-5.7	37.8
	February	32,199	-0.6	12,365	-6.2	38.4
	March	32,547	-0.2	12,598	-5.2	38.7
	April ⁽¹⁾	31,557	-2.8	12,359	-6.4	39.2
	May	31,793	-1.8	12,495	-5.0	39.3
	June	31,530	-0.6	12,299	-1.9	39.0
	July	31,021	-0.3	11,923	-0.6	38.4
	August					
	September					
	October					
	November					
	December					

Notes: Effective April 1984, foster children, single adolescent parents and the dependants of single adolescent parents (latter two categories are treated as separate cases) were deleted from the Basic Social Assistance program statistics. This amounted to approximately 800 cases.

Cases headed by a blind or disabled person who has been certified by the Medical Review Board and is in receipt of a Disability Allowance under the Social Welfare Act are excluded from the preceding statistics.

Unemployed employables include those cases classified in the following "head's employment status" codes:

- 10 weeks insured employment
- medium employability
- high employability

Footnotes:

1. Data from April 1984 onward are not compatible with earlier data due to a statistical reporting system change (see Notes).

QUÉBEC
SOCIAL AID

DATE		TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1980	January	277,832	-	146,094	-	52.6
	February	282,717	-	150,157	-	53.1
	March	285,174	-	152,014	-	53.3
	April	285,722	-	151,787	-	53.1
	May	285,644	-	151,303	-	53.0
	June	285,100	-	150,406	-	52.8
	July	284,738	-	149,900	-	52.6
	August	283,138	-	148,441	-	52.4
	September	283,818	-	149,095	-	52.5
	October	284,146	-	149,339	-	52.6
	November	286,941	-	151,904	-	52.9
	December	290,128	-	154,687	-	53.3
1981	January	296,271	6.6	159,845	9.4	54.0
	February	299,822	6.1	162,872	8.5	54.3
	March	302,435	6.1	164,928	8.5	54.5
	April	301,974	5.7	164,517	8.4	54.5
	May	301,324	5.5	163,791	8.3	54.4
	June	299,856	5.2	162,674	8.2	54.3
	July	299,893	5.3	162,663	8.5	54.2
	August	298,331	5.4	161,226	8.6	54.0
	September	298,228	5.1	161,203	8.1	54.1
	October	300,028	5.6	163,234	9.3	54.4
	November	304,901	6.3	167,937	10.6	55.1
	December	309,390	6.6	172,345	11.4	55.7
1982	January	315,749	6.6	178,304	11.5	56.5
	February	321,063	7.1	183,519	12.7	57.2
	March	325,387	7.6	187,506	13.7	57.6
	April	327,726	8.5	189,848	15.4	57.9
	May	329,648	9.4	192,326	17.4	58.3
	June	332,125	10.8	195,058	19.9	58.7
	July	336,204	12.1	198,957	22.3	59.2
	August	339,137	13.7	201,705	25.1	59.5
	September	343,633	15.2	205,862	27.7	59.9
	October	350,581	16.8	211,743	29.7	60.4
	November	360,294	18.2	220,722	31.4	61.3
	December	371,620	20.1	231,992	34.6	62.4

QUÉBEC (Cont'd)SOCIAL AID

DATE	TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1983 January	381,677	20.9	242,094	35.8	63.4
February	390,716	21.7	250,692	36.6	64.2
March	396,801	21.9	256,457	36.8	64.6
April	402,506	22.8	261,359	37.7	64.9
May	405,869	23.1	264,898	37.7	65.3
June	406,002	22.2	265,451	36.1	65.4
July	403,833	20.1	263,560	32.5	65.3
August	399,215	17.7	258,844	28.3	64.8
September	398,004	15.8	257,649	25.2	64.7
October	396,522	13.1	255,972	20.9	64.6
November	398,423	10.6	257,496	16.7	64.6
December	402,870	8.4	261,571	12.8	64.9
1984 January	408,850	7.1	267,259	10.4	65.4
February	413,903	5.9	272,154	8.6	65.8
March	415,287	4.7	273,340	6.6	65.8
April	414,697	3.0	272,061	4.1	65.6
May	413,076	1.8	270,392	2.1	65.5
June	409,462	0.9	267,312	0.7	65.3
July	407,651	0.9	266,275	1.0	65.3
August					
September					
October					
November					
December					

Notes: Unemployed employables include all cases classified as "chômeur" (unemployed) and "employé" (employed). Excluded are all cases where the head of the family is a pensioner or temporarily/permanently disabled.

Data for other provinces exclude the "employed but requiring assistance" component from their unemployed employables case counts where possible.

ONTARIO
FAMILY BENEFITS (PROVINCIAL)

DATE		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.
1980	January	114,017	-
	February	114,642	-
	March	115,038	-
	April	114,992	-
	May	114,846	-
	June	114,396	-
	July	114,503	-
	August	113,915	-
	September	115,420	-
	October	116,057	-
	November	116,140	-
	December	116,414	-
1981	January	116,145	1.9
	February	116,822	1.9
	March	117,708	2.3
	April	118,380	2.9
	May	118,766	3.4
	June	119,060	4.1
	July	119,369	4.2
	August	119,024	4.5
	September	119,876	3.9
	October	119,457	2.9
	November	119,257	2.7
	December	119,127	2.3
1982	January	118,828	2.3
	February	119,150	2.0
	March	120,061	2.0
	April	120,729	2.0
	May	121,659	2.4
	June	122,365	2.8
	July	122,771	2.8
	August	122,734	3.1
	September	123,728	3.2
	October	124,348	4.1
	November	125,319	5.1
	December	125,956	5.7

ONTARIO (Cont'd)
FAMILY BENEFITS (PROVINCIAL)

DATE		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.
1983	January	126,492	6.4
	February	127,583	7.1
	March	128,769	7.3
	April	129,406	7.2
	May	130,349	7.1
	June	131,563	7.5
	July	132,393	7.8
	August	133,060	8.4
	September	134,550	8.7
	October	135,244	8.8
	November	136,152	8.6
	December	137,099	8.8
1984	January	137,669	8.8
	February	139,326	9.2
	March	140,545	9.1
	April	141,255	9.2
	May	142,473	9.3
	June	143,438	9.0
	July	144,356	9.0
	August		
	September		
	October		
	November		
	December		

Notes: The above figures include all cases receiving Family Benefits (either FBA or FBA - GAINS for the disabled) and exclude all cases participating in the Work Incentive Program.

ONTARIO
GENERAL ASSISTANCE (MUNICIPAL)

DATE		TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1980	January	80,035	-	33,488	-	41.8
	February	80,352	-	33,578	-	41.8
	March	73,969	-	31,008	-	41.9
	April	77,488	-	31,588	-	40.8
	May	75,263	-	29,251	-	38.9
	June	71,922	-	25,903	-	36.0
	July	72,672	-	26,542	-	36.5
	August	72,471	-	25,938	-	35.8
	September	70,802	-	24,150	-	34.1
	October	75,518	-	26,021	-	34.5
	November	74,179	-	26,500	-	35.7
	December	78,742	-	30,747	-	39.0
1981	January	83,895	4.8	35,000	4.5	41.7
	February	83,917	4.4	34,906	4.0	41.6
	March	85,547	15.7	35,350	14.0	41.3
	April	81,486	5.2	32,556	3.1	40.0
	May	77,819	3.4	29,401	0.5	37.8
	June	73,686	2.5	26,558	2.5	36.0
	July	72,529	-0.2	26,652	0.4	36.7
	August	71,180	-1.8	25,725	-0.8	36.1
	September	72,241	2.0	25,446	5.4	35.2
	October	72,935	-3.4	26,048	0.1	35.7
	November	78,042	5.2	29,872	12.7	38.3
	December	85,596	8.7	36,396	18.4	42.5
1982	January	91,582	9.2	41,791	19.4	45.6
	February	92,823	10.6	42,261	21.1	45.5
	March	94,813	10.8	43,029	21.7	45.4
	April	92,488	13.5	41,432	27.3	44.8
	May	89,714	15.3	39,424	34.1	43.9
	June	87,846	19.2	38,713	45.8	44.1
	July	87,604*	20.8	39,993*	50.1	45.7
	August	89,499*	25.7*	41,287*	60.5	46.1
	September	93,078*	28.8	42,557*	67.2*	45.7
	October	96,505*	32.3*	44,791*	72.0*	46.4
	November	104,393*	33.8*	51,757*	73.3*	49.6*
	December	113,697*	32.8	60,502*	66.2	53.2

* revised

(cont'd)
July 1984

ONTARIO (Cont'd)

GENERAL ASSISTANCE (MUNICIPAL)

DATE		TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1983	January	119,858*	30.9*	66,602*	59.4*	55.6
	February	122,064*	31.5*	68,410*	61.9*	56.0
	March	124,652	31.5	70,321	63.4	56.4
	April	122,263	32.2	68,805	66.1	56.3
	May	121,337	35.2	67,103	70.2	55.3
	June	113,917	29.7	61,437	58.7	53.9
	July	106,492	21.6	56,797	42.0	53.3
	August	106,363	18.8	56,142	36.0	52.8
	September	104,919	12.7	53,011	24.6	50.5
	October	103,934	7.7	51,785	15.6	49.8
	November	109,079	4.5	56,115	8.4	51.4
	December	113,276	-0.4	60,812	0.5	53.7
1984	January	121,616	1.5	68,104	2.3	56.0
	February	122,398	0.3	68,428	0.0	55.9
	March	120,971	-3.0	67,440	-4.1	55.7
	April	117,699	-3.7	65,210	-5.2	55.4
	May	115,671	-4.7	62,989	-6.1	54.5
	June	109,059	-4.3	57,173	-6.9	52.4
	July	105,180	-1.2	56,037	-1.3	53.3
	August					
	September					
	October					
	November					
	December					

Notes: The total caseload includes all employable, unemployable, foster children and nursing home cases.

Unemployed employables include all cases classified as "employable" by the various municipalities except female headed family units. Because case classification is at the discretion of municipal administrators, it may vary considerably from one municipality to another. Please refer to the "General Assistance Caseload by Status" table on the next page for a breakdown of all cases.

The unemployed employable figures should be treated as estimates only.

* revised

ONTARIO

GENERAL ASSISTANCE CASELOAD BY STATUS

DATE	SOLE SUPPORT MOTHERS(1)			EMPLOYABLES(2)			UNEMPLOYABLES(3)			TOTAL CASELOAD	
	Number of cases	% change prev. yr.	% of total caseload	Number of cases	% change prev. yr.	% of total caseload	Number of cases	% change prev. yr.	% of total caseload	Number of cases	% change prev. yr.
1980											
January	18,730	-	23.4	33,488	-	41.8	27,817	-	34.8	80,035	-
February	18,852	-	23.5	33,578	-	41.8	27,922	-	34.7	80,352	-
March	17,355	-	23.5	31,008	-	41.9	25,606	-	34.6	73,969	-
April	18,289	-	23.6	31,588	-	40.8	27,611	-	35.6	77,488	-
May	18,181	-	24.2	29,251	-	38.9	27,831	-	37.0	75,263	-
June	18,143	-	25.2	25,903	-	36.0	27,876	-	38.8	71,922	-
July	18,900	-	26.0	26,542	-	36.5	27,230	-	37.5	72,672	-
August	19,289	-	26.6	25,938	-	35.8	27,244	-	37.6	72,471	-
September	18,970	-	26.8	24,150	-	34.1	27,682	-	39.1	70,802	-
October	19,618	-	26.0	26,021	-	34.5	29,879	-	39.6	75,518	-
November	18,419	-	24.8	26,500	-	35.7	29,260	-	39.4	74,179	-
December	18,343	-	23.3	30,747	-	39.0	29,652	-	37.7	78,742	-
1981											
January	18,656	-0.4	22.2	35,000	4.5	41.7	30,239	8.7	36.0	83,895	4.8
February	18,521	-1.8	22.1	34,906	4.0	41.6	30,490	9.2	36.3	83,917	4.4
March	18,966	9.3	22.2	35,350	14.0	41.3	31,231	22.0	36.5	85,547	15.7
April	18,287	0.0	22.4	32,556	3.1	40.0	30,643	11.0	37.6	81,486	5.2
May	18,017	-0.9	23.2	29,401	0.5	37.8	30,401	9.2	39.1	77,819	3.4
June	17,777	-2.0	24.1	26,558	2.5	36.0	29,351	5.3	39.8	73,686	2.5
July	17,945	-5.1	24.7	26,652	0.4	36.7	27,932	2.6	38.5	72,529	-0.2
August	17,978	-6.8	25.3	25,725	-0.8	36.1	27,477	0.9	38.6	71,180	-1.8
September	18,108	-4.5	25.1	25,446	5.4	35.2	28,687	3.6	39.7	72,241	2.0
October	17,678	-9.9	24.2	26,048	0.1	35.7	29,209	-2.2	40.0	72,935	-3.4
November	17,913	-2.7	23.0	29,872	12.7	38.3	30,257	3.4	38.8	78,042	5.2
December	18,354	0.1	21.4	36,396	18.4	42.5	30,846	4.0	36.0	85,596	8.7

(cont'd)
July 1984

ONTARIO

GENERAL ASSISTANCE CASELOAD BY STATUS (Cont'd)

DATE	SOLE SUPPORT MOTHERS(1)			EMPLOYABLES(2)			UNEMPLOYABLES(3)			TOTAL CASELOAD		
	Number of cases	% change prev. yr.	% of total caseload	Number of cases	% change prev. yr.	% of total caseload	Number of cases	% change prev. yr.	% of total caseload	Number of cases	% change prev. yr.	
1982												
January	18,604	-0.3	20.3	41,791	19.4	45.6	31,187	3.1	34.1	91,582	9.2	
February	18,841	1.7	20.3	42,261	21.1	45.5	31,721	4.0	34.2	92,823	10.6	
March	19,308	1.8	20.4	43,029	21.7	45.4	32,476	4.0	34.3	94,813	10.8	
April	18,836	3.0	20.4	41,432	27.3	44.8	32,220	5.1	34.8	92,488	13.5	
May	18,428	2.3	20.5	39,424	34.1	43.9	31,862	4.8	35.5	89,714	15.3	
June	18,134	2.0	20.6	38,713	45.8	44.1	30,999	5.6	35.3	87,846	19.2	
July	18,377*	2.4	21.0	39,993*	50.1	45.7	29,234*	4.7	33.4	87,604*	20.8	
August	18,796*	4.6*	21.0	41,287*	60.5	46.1	29,416*	7.1*	32.9	89,499*	25.7*	
September	19,516	7.8	21.0	42,557*	67.2*	45.7	31,005	8.1	33.3	93,078*	28.8	
October	19,520*	10.4*	20.2	44,791*	72.0*	46.4	32,194*	10.2*	33.4	96,505*	32.3*	
November	19,614*	9.5*	18.8	51,757*	73.3*	49.6*	33,022*	9.1*	31.6*	104,393*	33.8*	
December	19,844*	8.1	17.5	60,502*	66.2	53.2	33,351*	8.1	29.3	113,697*	32.8	
1983												
January	19,783*	6.3	16.5	66,602*	59.4*	55.6	33,473*	7.3	27.9	119,858*	30.9*	
February	19,697*	4.5*	16.1	68,410*	61.9*	56.0	33,957*	7.0*	27.8*	122,064*	31.5*	
March	19,605	1.5	15.7	70,321	63.4	56.4	34,726	6.9	27.9	124,652	31.5	
April	19,012	0.9	15.6	68,805	66.1	56.3	34,446	6.9	28.2	122,263	32.2	
May	18,880	2.5	15.6	67,103	70.2	55.3	35,354	11.0	29.1	121,337	35.2	
June	18,566	2.4	16.3	61,437	58.7	53.9	33,914	9.4	29.8	113,917	29.7	
July	17,963	-2.3	16.9	56,797	42.0	53.3	31,732	8.5	29.8	106,492	21.6	
August	18,418	-2.0	17.3	56,142	36.0	52.8	31,803	8.1	29.9	106,363	18.8	
September	18,519	-5.1	17.7	53,011	24.6	50.5	33,389	7.7	31.8	104,919	12.7	
October	17,912	-8.2	17.2	51,785	15.6	49.8	34,237	6.3	32.9	103,934	7.7	
November	17,949	-8.5	16.5	56,115	8.4	51.4	35,015	6.0	32.1	109,079	4.5	
December	17,330	-12.7	15.3	60,812	0.5	53.7	35,134	5.3	31.0	113,276	-0.4	

* revised

(cont'd)
July 1984

ONTARIO

GENERAL ASSISTANCE CASELOAD BY STATUS (Cont'd)

DATE	SOLE SUPPORT MOTHERS ⁽¹⁾			EMPLOYABLES ⁽²⁾			UNEMPLOYABLES ⁽³⁾			TOTAL CASELOAD		
	Number of cases	% change prev. yr.	% of total caseload	Number of cases	% change prev. yr.	% of total caseload	Number of cases	% change prev. yr.	% of total caseload	Number of cases	% change prev. yr.	
1984												
January	17,649	-10.8	14.5	68,104	2.3	56.0	35,863	7.1	29.5	121,616	1.5	
February	17,576	-10.8	14.4	68,428	0.0	55.9	36,394	7.2	29.7	122,398	0.3	
March	17,122	-12.7	14.2	67,440	-4.1	55.7	36,409	4.8	30.1	120,971	-3.0	
April	16,649	-12.4	14.1	65,210	-5.2	55.4	35,840	4.0	30.5	117,699	-3.7	
May	16,816	-10.9	14.5	62,989	-6.1	54.5	35,866	1.4	31.0	115,671	-4.7	
June	16,672	-10.2	15.3	57,173	-6.9	52.4	35,214	3.8	32.3	109,059	-4.3	
July	16,790	-6.5	16.0	56,037	-1.3	53.3	32,353	2.0	30.8	105,180	-1.2	
August												
September												
October												
November												
December												

Notes: Classification of cases may vary considerably from one municipality to another.

Footnotes:

1. Includes both employable and unemployable female-headed family units.
2. Includes all cases classified as employable except female-headed family units.
3. Includes all cases classified as unemployable except female-headed family units, plus foster children and nursing home cases.

July 1984

MANITOBASOCIAL ALLOWANCE (PROVINCIAL)

DATE		TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1980	January	19,123	-	909	-	4.8
	February	19,252	-	956	-	5.0
	March	19,217	-	919	-	4.8
	April	19,288	-	962	-	5.0
	May	19,132	-	902	-	4.7
	June	18,987	-	880	-	4.6
	July	18,800	-	878	-	4.7
	August	18,845	-	851	-	4.5
	September	18,962	-	848	-	4.5
	October	19,025	-	899	-	4.7
	November	19,028	-	916	-	4.8
	December	19,050	-	887	-	4.7
1981	January	19,256	0.7	963	5.9	5.0
	February	19,311	0.3	969	1.4	5.0
	March	19,363	0.8	998	8.6	5.2
	April	19,266	-0.1	965	0.3	5.0
	May	19,147	0.1	946	4.9	4.9
	June	18,970	-0.1	913	3.8	4.8
	July	18,646	-0.8	934	6.4	5.0
	August	18,757	-0.5	931	9.4	5.0
	September	18,922	-0.2	923	8.8	4.9
	October	18,975	-0.3	941	4.7	5.0
	November	19,035	0.0	1,029	12.3	5.4
	December	19,036	-0.1	1,004	13.2	5.3
1982	January	19,132	-0.6	1,037	7.7	5.4
	February	19,289	-0.1	1,090	12.5	5.7
	March	19,328	-0.2	1,098	10.0	5.7
	April	19,458	1.0	1,098	13.8	5.6
	May	19,334	1.0	1,062	12.3	5.5
	June	19,254	1.5	1,088	19.2	5.7
	July	19,010	2.0	1,075	15.1	5.7
	August	19,310	2.9	1,143	22.8	5.9
	September	19,575	3.5	1,139	23.4	5.8
	October	19,825	4.5	1,120	19.0	5.6
	November	20,018	5.2	1,156	12.3	5.8
	December	20,263	6.4	1,190	18.5	5.9

MANITOBASOCIAL ALLOWANCE (PROVINCIAL)

DATE		TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1983	January	20,466	7.0	1,233	18.9	6.0
	February	20,569	6.6	1,255	15.1	6.1
	March	20,716	7.2	1,290	17.5	6.2
	April	21,108	8.5	1,424	29.7	6.7
	May	21,118	9.2	1,471	38.5	7.0
	June	20,915	8.6	1,450	33.3	6.9
	July	20,512	7.9	1,411	31.3	6.9
	August	20,597	6.7	1,337	17.0	6.5
	September	20,972	7.1	1,291	13.3	6.2
	October	21,043	6.1	1,273	13.7	6.0
	November	21,172	5.8	1,270	9.9	6.0
	December	21,182	4.5	1,215	2.1	5.7
1984	January	21,415	4.6	1,279	3.7	6.0
	February	21,730	5.6	1,319	5.1	6.1
	March	21,742	5.0	1,328	2.9	6.1
	April	21,864	3.6	1,391	-2.3	6.4
	May	21,974	4.1	1,455	-1.1	6.6
	June	21,729	3.9	1,392	-4.0	6.4
	July	21,292	3.8	1,390	-1.5	6.5
	August					
	September					
	October					
	November					
	December					

Notes:

Although the granting of assistance to unemployed employables is the responsibility of the municipal government, there are certain "unorganized territories" where this level of government does not exist. In these cases, the province may provide assistance. Such cases are recorded under the "General Assistance" component of the provincial caseload.

Unemployed employables include all cases whose reason for assistance is classified as "General Assistance".

MANITOBA
MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE

DATE		TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1980	January	3,722	-	-	-	-
	February	3,678	-	-	-	-
	March	3,687	-	-	-	-
	April	3,341	-	-	-	-
	May	3,489	-	-	-	-
	June	3,215	-	-	-	-
	July	3,611	-	-	-	-
	August	3,455	-	-	-	-
	September	3,402	-	-	-	-
	October	3,690	-	-	-	-
	November	3,566	-	-	-	-
	December	4,172	-	-	-	-
1981	January	4,070	9.3	-	-	-
	February	4,351	18.3	-	-	-
	March	4,249	15.2	-	-	-
	April	3,919	17.3	-	-	-
	May	3,787	8.5	-	-	-
	June	3,411	6.1	-	-	-
	July	3,402	- 5.8	-	-	-
	August	3,997	15.7	-	-	-
	September	3,299	- 3.0	-	-	-
	October	3,343	- 9.4	-	-	-
	November	3,710	4.0	-	-	-
	December	4,330	3.8	-	-	-
1982	January	4,393	7.9	-	-	-
	February	4,832	11.1	-	-	-
	March	4,834	13.8	-	-	-
	April	4,841	23.5	-	-	-
	May	4,523	19.4	-	-	-
	June	4,814	41.1	-	-	-
	July	4,922	44.7	-	-	-
	August	5,573	39.4	-	-	-
	September	5,947	80.3	-	-	-
	October	6,233	86.4	-	-	-
	November	6,885*	85.6*	-	-	-
	December	7,627	76.1	-	-	-

* revised

(cont'd)
July 1984

MANITOBA (Cont'd)
MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE

DATE		TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1983	January	7,659	74.3	-	-	-
	February	7,908	63.7	-	-	-
	March	8,294	71.6	-	-	-
	April	8,035	66.0	-	-	-
	May	8,081	78.7	-	-	-
	June	7,851	63.1	-	-	-
	July	7,607	54.6	-	-	-
	August	7,626	36.8	-	-	-
	September	7,627	28.2	-	-	-
	October	7,662	22.9	-	-	-
	November	7,959	15.6	-	-	-
	December	8,731	14.5	-	-	-
1984	January	9,212	20.3	-	-	-
	February	9,220	16.6	-	-	-
	March	9,400	13.3	-	-	-
	April	9,041	12.5	-	-	-
	May	9,233	14.3	-	-	-
	June	8,921	13.6	-	-	-
	July	8,712	14.5	-	-	-
	August					
	September					
	October					
	November					
	December					

Notes: A breakdown of the Municipal Assistance caseload by reason for assistance is not produced on a monthly basis.

SASKATCHEWANSASKATCHEWAN ASSISTANCE PLAN

DATE		TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1980	January	21,670	-	2,494	-	11.5
	February	21,579	-	2,645	-	12.3
	March	21,500	-	2,623	-	12.2
	April	21,543	-	2,553	-	11.9
	May	21,187	-	2,251	-	10.6
	June	20,854	-	2,072	-	9.9
	July	20,634	-	2,031	-	9.8
	August	20,458	-	2,035	-	9.9
	September	20,904	-	2,111	-	10.1
	October	20,900	-	2,113	-	10.1
	November	20,935	-	2,170	-	10.4
	December	21,701	-	2,596	-	12.0
1981	January	22,324	3.0	3,041	21.9	13.6
	February	22,427	3.9	3,163	19.6	14.1
	March	22,605	5.1	3,221	22.8	14.2
	April	22,581	4.8	3,186	24.8	14.1
	May	22,195	4.8	2,900	28.8	13.1
	June	21,946	5.2	2,694	30.0	12.3
	July ⁽¹⁾	19,334	-6.3	2,626	29.3	13.6
	August	19,596	-4.2	2,673	31.4	13.6
	September	19,678	-5.9	2,639	25.0	13.4
	October	20,031	-4.2	2,693	27.4	13.4
	November	20,419	-2.5	2,942	35.6	14.4
	December	21,502	-0.9	3,531	36.0	16.4
1982	January	22,377	0.2	4,088	34.4	18.3
	February	23,301	3.9	4,598	45.4	19.7
	March	23,613	4.5	4,715	46.4	20.0
	April	23,900	5.8	4,771	49.7	20.0
	May	23,892	7.6	4,702	62.1	19.7
	June	23,868	8.8	4,513	67.5	18.9
	July	24,030	24.3	4,588	74.7	19.1
	August	24,835	26.7	4,938	84.7	19.9
	September	25,451	29.3	5,138	94.7	20.2
	October	25,684	28.2	5,156	91.5	20.1
	November	26,630	30.4	5,735	94.9	21.5
	December	27,819	29.4	6,445	82.5	23.2

SASKATCHEWAN (Cont'd)SASKATCHEWAN ASSISTANCE PLAN

DATE		TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1983	January	28,767	28.6	7,138	74.6	24.8
	February	29,338	25.9	7,576	64.8	25.8
	March	29,455	24.7	7,621	61.6	25.9
	April	29,798	24.7	7,809	63.7	26.2
	May	29,753	24.5	7,611	61.9	25.6
	June	29,237	22.5	7,314	62.1	25.0
	July	28,450	18.4	7,077	54.3	24.9
	August	28,269	13.8	7,031	42.4	24.9
	September	28,164	10.7	6,971	35.7	24.8
	October	28,068	9.3	6,877	33.4	24.5
	November	28,457	6.9	7,131	24.3	25.1
	December	29,331	5.4	7,889	22.4	26.9
1984	January	30,396	5.7	8,767	22.8	28.8
	February	30,951	5.5	9,330	23.2	30.1
	March	31,446	6.8	9,703	27.3	30.9
	April	31,054	4.2	11,769 ⁽²⁾	50.7 ⁽²⁾	37.9 ⁽²⁾
	May	31,122	4.6	12,773	67.8	41.0
	June	30,152	3.1	11,930	63.1	39.6
	July	29,389	3.3	11,303	59.7	38.5
	August					
	September					
	October					
	November					
	December					

Notes: Effective April 1984 new departmental definitions were introduced, some of which affected the various employment status breakdowns. As of this date, a "fully employable person" means a person who, in the opinion of the unit administrator or his delegate, is capable of working at least 36 hours per week. This includes persons who are employed, unemployed or undergoing training.

Unemployed employables include all cases where the employment status of the head is coded "fully employable and seeking employment". The "seasonally unemployed" category was included up until 1983-84, at which time it was gradually merged with the "fully employable" group.

- Footnotes:
1. Caseload decrease commencing in July 1981 is due to new financial arrangements for Homes for Special Care residents which resulted in them no longer requiring assistance.
 2. Due to new departmental definitions, unemployed employable case counts from April 1984 onward are not compatible with earlier data (see Notes).

ALBERTA
SOCIAL ALLOWANCES

DATE		TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1980	January	31,300	-	4,793*	-	15.3*
	February	31,536	-	5,325*	-	16.9*
	March	31,578	-	5,560*	-	17.6*
	April	31,194	-	5,463*	-	17.5*
	May	30,670	-	5,324*	-	17.4*
	June	29,348	-	4,885*	-	16.6*
	July	29,232	-	4,918*	-	16.8*
	August	29,116	-	4,989*	-	17.1*
	September	29,412	-	4,996*	-	17.0*
	October	29,705	-	4,928*	-	16.6*
	November	29,246	-	4,750*	-	16.2*
	December	29,481	-	5,022*	-	17.0*
1981	January	30,178	-3.6	5,614*	17.1*	18.6*
	February	31,011	-1.7	6,006*	12.8*	19.4*
	March	31,527	-0.2	6,158*	10.8*	19.5*
	April	31,020	-0.6	5,820*	6.5*	18.8*
	May	30,787	0.4	5,681*	6.7*	18.5*
	June	30,470	3.8	5,404*	10.6*	17.7*
	July	30,219	3.4	5,281*	7.4*	17.5*
	August	30,131	3.5	5,261*	5.5*	17.5*
	September	30,156	2.5	5,078*	1.6*	16.8*
	October	30,273	1.9	5,004*	1.5*	16.5*
	November	30,310	3.6	5,084*	7.0*	16.8*
	December	31,374	6.4	5,795*	15.4*	18.5*
1982	January	32,942	9.2	6,949*	23.8*	21.1*
	February	34,765	12.1	8,160*	35.9*	23.5*
	March	36,282	15.1	9,083*	47.5*	25.0*
	April	37,285	20.2	9,514*	63.5*	25.5*
	May	37,705	22.5	9,939*	75.0*	26.4*
	June	38,163	25.2	10,290*	90.4*	27.0*
	July	38,608	27.8	10,565*	100.1*	27.4*
	August	38,823	28.8	10,742*	104.2*	27.7*
	September	40,454	34.1	11,564*	127.7*	28.6*
	October	42,099	39.1	12,170*	143.2*	28.9*
	November	42,785	41.2	12,211*	140.2*	28.5*
	December	44,474	41.8	13,094*	126.0*	29.4*

* revised (see Notes)

(cont'd)
July 1984

ALBERTA (Cont'd)
SOCIAL ALLOWANCES

DATE	TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1983 January	46,539	41.3	14,503*	108.7*	31.2*
February	48,879	40.6	16,228*	98.9*	33.2*
March	50,318	38.7	17,042*	87.6*	33.9*
April	50,595	35.7	17,103*	79.8*	33.8*
May	49,231	30.6	16,415	65.2	33.3
June	46,928	23.0	15,123	47.0	32.2
July	46,105	19.4	14,679	38.9	31.8
August	43,948	13.2	13,945	29.8	31.7
September	43,033	6.4	13,547	17.1	31.5
October	41,888	-0.5	12,954	6.4	30.9
November	41,476	-3.1	12,839	5.1	31.0
December	42,598	-4.2	13,842	5.7	32.5
1984 January	44,010	-5.4	15,221	5.0	34.6
February	45,552	-6.8	16,403	1.1	36.0
March	45,474	-9.6	16,296	-4.4	35.8
April	46,016	-9.1	16,606	-2.9	36.1
May	46,188	-6.2	16,672	1.6	36.1
June	46,687	-0.5	16,992	12.4	36.4
July	46,811	1.5	17,130	16.7	36.6
August					
September					
October					
November					
December					

Notes: Total caseload includes all individuals and families receiving assistance under the Social Allowances program, except those receiving Guardian Social Allowance (foster homes). This includes handicapped individuals and families receiving Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped (AISH) benefits whose needs exceed their AISH benefit and who qualify for a Social Allowance (SA/AISH cases).

Unemployed employable figures have been revised to include all Social Allowance cases whose employment status is coded "not employed - available full-time".

* revised (see Notes)

BRITISH COLUMBIA
GAIN - INCOME ASSISTANCE

DATE		TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1980	January	60,230	-	27,939	-	46.4
	February	61,319	-	28,559	-	46.6
	March	61,139	-	28,307	-	46.3
	April	60,909	-	27,920	-	45.8
	May	59,568	-	26,841	-	45.1
	June	59,221	-	26,463	-	44.7
	July ⁽¹⁾	63,785	-	26,376	-	41.4
	August	63,004	-	25,975	-	41.2
	September	63,358	-	26,214	-	41.4
	October	62,071	-	25,634	-	41.3
	November	62,430	-	26,236	-	42.0
	December	65,391	-	28,914	-	44.2
1981	January	65,956	-	29,801	-	45.2
	February	66,378	-	30,329	-	45.7
	March	66,277	-	30,346	-	45.8
	April	66,506	-	30,531	-	45.9
	May	64,824	-	29,295	-	45.2
	June	64,070	-	28,771	-	44.9
	July	64,898	-	29,450	-	45.4
	August	64,742	2.8	29,762	14.6	46.0
	September	66,020	4.2	30,650	16.9	46.4
	October	63,580	2.4	27,893	8.8	43.9
	November	63,910	2.4	26,521	1.1	41.5
	December	68,203	4.3	30,127	4.2	44.2
1982	January	70,183	6.4	31,905	7.1	45.5
	February	72,664	9.5	33,679	11.0	46.3
	March	75,247	13.5	35,414	16.7	47.1
	April	74,910	12.6	34,937	14.4	46.6
	May	76,532	18.1	36,455	24.4	47.6
	June	80,213	25.2	39,688	37.9	49.5
	July	81,289	25.3	40,771	38.4	50.2
	August	83,776	29.4	43,221	45.2	51.6
	September	89,009	34.8	47,416	54.7	53.3
	October	91,743	44.3	49,937	79.0	54.4
	November	97,199	52.1	54,716	106.3	56.3
	December	104,264	52.9	61,104	102.8	58.6

BRITISH COLUMBIA
GAIN - INCOME ASSISTANCE

DATE	TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1983 January	106,492	51.7	63,048	97.6	59.2
February	109,910	51.3	66,027	96.0	60.1
March	112,780	49.9	68,133	92.4	60.4
April(2)	110,432	-	68,596	-	62.1
May	111,469	-	69,482	-	62.3
June	112,017	-	69,866	-	62.4
July	109,656	-	68,143	-	62.1
August	111,033	-	69,556	-	62.6
September	110,056	-	68,480	-	62.2
October	110,876	-	69,257	-	62.5
November	113,933	-	71,230	-	62.5
December	120,577	-	78,050	-	64.7
1984 January	123,191	-	80,389	-	65.3
February	127,232	-	83,652	-	65.7
March	127,417	-	83,775	-	65.7
April	124,289	12.5	80,803	17.8	65.0
May	125,322	12.4	81,714	17.6	65.2
June	124,300	11.0	81,003	15.9	65.2
July	123,288	12.4	80,339	17.9	65.2
August					
September					
October					
November					
December					

Notes: The major program administered under the Guaranteed Income for Need (GAIN) Act is Income Assistance. This provides financial assistance in meeting the cost of basic needs to persons between 19 and 64 years of age, as well as to children living with relatives. Data prior to April 1983 in the above table represent all such cases, plus those cases where any other member(s) of the family was (were) receiving benefits under any other GAIN program (e.g. GAIN for Handicapped, GAIN for Seniors). Effective April 1983, the Income Assistance reporting system was changed; data represent only those cases that are solely Income Assistance.

Unemployed employables include all cases classified as "employable". Up to and including September 1981, this excluded any person who was temporarily or permanently unable to work to support himself and any dependents due to age or physical or mental disabilities; or one who was unable to leave the home due to age or physical or mental disabilities of a dependent.

Effective October 1981, the definition of an "employable" was changed to include anyone who is not:

- 65 years or older,
- suffering from a physical or mental condition,
- a single parent with 1 dependent child less than 6 months, or 2 dependent children less than 12 years, or
- a single parent with a child/children who has/have a physical or mental condition which renders the parent unable to leave the home.

Footnotes:

1. Effective July 1980, the GAIN for Seniors (aged 60-64) program was incorporated into the Basic Income Assistance program.
2. Data from April 1983 onward are not compatible with earlier data due to a statistical reporting system change (see Notes).

YUKON
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

DATE		TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1980	January	514	-	320	-	62.3
	February	527	-	325	-	61.7
	March	521	-	328	-	63.0
	April	537	-	344	-	64.1
	May	547	-	353	-	64.5
	June	596	-	398	-	66.8
	July	599	-	395	-	65.9
	August	627	-	430	-	68.6
	September	588	-	398	-	67.7
	October	566	-	381	-	67.3
	November	579	-	394	-	68.0
	December	580	-	388	-	66.9
1981	January	585	13.8	407	27.2	69.6
	February	610	15.7	429	32.0	70.3
	March	620	19.0	442	34.8	71.3
	April	598	11.4	432	25.6	72.2
	May	604	10.4	439	24.4	72.7
	June	591	-0.8	423	6.3	71.6
	July	561	-6.3	404	2.3	72.0
	August	533	-15.0	366	-14.9	68.7
	September	541	-8.0	380	-4.5	70.2
	October	591	4.4	417	9.4	70.6
	November	629	8.6	451	14.5	71.7
	December	696	20.0	508	30.9	73.0
1982	January	772	32.0	578	42.0	74.9
	February	753	23.4	563	31.2	74.8
	March	723	16.6	577	30.5	79.8
	April	741	23.9	594	37.5	80.2
	May	731	21.0	588	33.9	80.4
	June	713	20.6	568	34.3	79.7
	July	705	25.7	562	39.1	79.7
	August	664	24.6	528	44.3	79.5
	September	705	30.3	565	48.7	80.1
	October	707	19.6	570	36.7	80.6
	November	758	20.5	615	36.4	81.1
	December	777	11.6	631	24.2	81.2

YUKON (Cont'd)
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

DATE		TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1983	January	751	-2.7	608	5.2	81.0
	February	736	-2.3	599	6.4	81.4
	March	674	-6.8	557	-3.5	82.6
	April	684*	-7.7*	570*	-4.0*	83.3*
	May	692	-5.3	574	-2.4	82.9
	June	594	-16.7	486	-14.4	81.8
	July	550	-22.0	442	-21.4	80.4
	August	519	-21.8	417	-21.0	80.3
	September	489	-30.6	383	-32.2	78.3
	October	465	-34.2	351	-38.4	75.5
	November	450	-40.6	360	-41.5	80.0
	December	539	-30.6	449	-28.8	83.3
1984	January	552	-26.5	466	-23.4	84.4
	February	533	-27.6	453	-24.4	85.0
	March	559	-17.1	477	-14.4	85.3
	April	544	-20.5	460	-19.3	84.6
	May	506	-26.9	421	-26.7	83.2
	June	498	-16.2	409	-15.8	82.1
	July	469	-14.7	391	-11.5	83.4
	August					
	September					
	October					
	November					
	December					

Notes: Unemployed employables include all cases classified as:

- single employable
- couple employable
- one parent family - available
- two parent family - employable

These classifications include cases where the head is employed, but requires partial assistance to supplement the earnings. The statistical reporting system does not allow for the exclusion of such cases.

* revised

NORTHWEST TERRITORIESSOCIAL ASSISTANCE

DATE		TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1980	January	-	-	-	-	-
	February	-	-	-	-	-
	March	-	-	-	-	-
	April	1,747	-	518	-	29.7
	May	1,594	-	501	-	31.4
	June	1,691	-	487	-	28.8
	July	1,646	-	409	-	24.8
	August	1,699	-	427	-	25.1
	September	1,582	-	384	-	24.3
	October	1,849	-	521	-	28.2
	November	1,942	-	563	-	29.0
	December	2,122	-	680	-	32.0
1981	January	2,218	-	703	-	31.7
	February	2,055	-	665	-	32.4
	March	2,084	-	659	-	31.6
	April	2,038	16.7	699	34.9	34.3
	May	1,977	24.0	712	42.1	36.0
	June	1,934	14.4	682	40.0	35.3
	July	1,889	14.8	612	49.6	32.4
	August	1,678	-1.2	489	14.5	29.1
	September	1,723	8.9	498	29.7	28.9
	October	1,802	-2.5	547	5.0	30.4
	November	1,949	0.4	645	14.6	33.1
	December	2,068	-2.5	624	-8.2	30.2
1982	January	2,136	-3.7	668	-5.0	31.3
	February	2,113	2.8	644	-3.2	30.5
	March	1,973	-5.3	593	-10.0	30.1
	April	1,898	-6.9	590	-15.6	31.1
	May	1,849	-6.5	576	-19.1	31.2
	June	1,828	-5.5	614	-10.0	33.6
	July	1,795	-5.0	573	-6.4	31.9
	August	1,761*	4.9*	535	9.4	30.4*
	September	1,769*	2.7	526	5.6	29.7
	October	1,871	3.8	532	-2.7	28.4
	November	2,035	4.4	651	0.9	32.0
	December	2,163	4.6	627	0.5	29.0

* revised

(cont'd)
July 1984

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (Cont'd)SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

DATE		TOTAL CASELOAD		UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES		
		Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	Number of cases	% change from prev. yr.	% of total caseload
1983	January	2,332*	9.2*	732	9.6	31.4
	February	2,275	7.7	708	9.9	31.1
	March	2,233*	13.2	735*	23.9*	32.9*
	April	2,190	15.4	739	25.3	33.7
	May	2,115	14.4	715	24.1	33.8
	June	1,974	8.0	707	15.1	35.8
	July	1,836	2.3	660	15.2	35.9
	August	1,810	2.8	590	10.3	32.6
	September	1,903	7.6	610	16.0	32.1
	October	1,932	3.3	579	8.8	30.0
	November	2,027	-0.4	637	-2.2	31.4
	December	2,158	-0.2	681	8.6	31.6
1984	January	2,354	0.9	774	5.7	32.9
	February	2,178	-4.3	720	1.7	33.1
	March	2,094	-6.2	679	-7.6	32.4
	April	1,968	-10.1	623	-15.7	31.7
	May	-	-	-	-	-
	June	-	-	-	-	-
	July	-	-	-	-	-
	August					
	September					
	October					
	September					
	November					
	December					

Notes: Unemployed employables include all cases whose reason for assistance is classified as "unemployed but able".

* revised

III - PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL
EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE
AND JOB CREATION PROGRAMS

III. PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE AND JOB CREATION PROGRAMS

This section provides brief descriptions of provincial/territorial job creation programs and services designed to facilitate the reintegration of unemployed employables into the labour force; these programs and services are administered by a number of provincial departments, such as Social Services, Labour and Manpower, Education, etc. Each summary page contains information on program characteristics, benefit structure, caseload and expenditures (where such information was available).

It should be noted that the package of program summaries in this section, although validated by provincial officials, does not represent the sum total of employment-related programs across Canada; initiatives which were designed to improve the labour market in the broadest sense (i.e., for the general population) were generally omitted from this section, as were smaller (usually municipal) projects. CEIC training programs (under the National Industrial and National Institutional Training Programs) which may involve provincial Departments such as Education are broadly described in Section IV.B.

A similar inventory of programs, which focuses on youth-specific initiatives and which includes programs for students, has recently been updated by CEIC. It includes programs administered by provincial governments as well as those sponsored by various federal departments. Copies of the report, "Federal/Provincial/Territorial Inventory of Programs of Assistance to Youth, August 1984", may be obtained from:

Youth Employment Directorate
Employment and Immigration Canada
5th Floor, 140 Promenade du Portage
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Ottawa/Hull, Ontario
K1A 0T9

Telephone: (613) 994-4599

NEWFOUNDLAND

PROGRAM NAME: Employment Opportunities Program

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Social Services

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: I. Community Development Projects

The purpose of the Community Development Program is to create projects which show real potential for improving the social and economic conditions in a particular community. The program is limited to social assistance recipients, especially the able-bodied unemployed, single parents and disabled persons. Community Development projects include resource development in fishing, forestry, tourism, home repairs, home support and single parents employed as departmental support staff. Under the employer cost-shared program, the provincial Department of Social Services shares the cost of on-the-job placements with employers.

Municipal and public agencies must contribute at least 10% of the costs of materials, equipment, etc. for a project; private employers must pay at least 25% of wages plus operating costs. Each region is responsible for ensuring that it has sufficient funds and job opportunities to employ social assistance applicants requiring 1-9 weeks of work in order to qualify for Unemployment Insurance benefits as soon as they enter, or become eligible to enter the caseload.

The regular wage rate is \$5.00 per hour; however, this varies for foremen on housing projects and where professionals are required. Regular supervisors are paid \$6.50 per hour, foremen are not to receive more than \$8.00 per hour, while professionals (eg. social workers, nurses) may receive up to \$10.00 per hour.

Caseload: 1982-83: 2600 participants
1983-84: 4886 jobs

Expenditures: 1982-83: \$6 million
1983-84: \$11.345 million
1984-85: \$16 million (estimate)

NEWFOUNDLANDEmployment Opportunities
Program (cont'd)

PROGRAM

DESCRIPTION (cont'd)

II. Work Activity Project

The Work Activity Centre in St. John's provides a training ground for employment where social assistance recipients with special problems are helped to overcome their obstacles to obtaining and maintaining regular employment. Activities include work adjustment training in an open or sheltered environment, life skills training, educational upgrading (basic), individual and family counselling, and training in the use of leisure, physical fitness and social skills. This program is cost-shared under the Canada Assistance Plan.

Caseload: 1982-83: approximately
130 participants
1983-84: as for 1982-83

Expenditures: 1982-83: \$432,000 (total federal
and provincial)
1983-84: \$441,000 (total federal
and provincial estimate)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PROGRAM NAME: Employment Preparation Program

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Health and Social Services

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The Employment Preparation Program (EPP), which was announced in August 1982, is a two-year pilot project designed to assist employable social assistance clients in returning to the work force through training or retraining, successful job search and placement, or employment through the Job Creation Program (see JCP summary on page III.5). The program is divided into two "streams":

- i) Preparation for Employment - Problem resolution, development of case plans with each client, agency referrals as required, and assistance in resolving issues such as child care and transportation; preference given to long-term welfare assistance clients with Grade 8 education or less.
- ii) Job Search - Training in job search techniques such as contacting employers, writing resumes and participating in job interviews; preference given to short-term welfare assistance clients with a recent attachment to the labour force.

In order of priority, the target groups for EPP are (1) couples with dependents, (2) single parents with dependents, and (3) single persons and childless couples.

BENEFITS: No cash benefits; services only.

CASELOAD: Maximum of 60 participants in a given year.

EXPENDITURES: 1982-1983: \$49,594
1983-1984: \$83,500

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PROGRAM NAME:	Job Creation/Job Placement Program (JCP)
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Health and Social Services
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	<p>The objective of the JCP Program, which was implemented in September 1982, is to assist employable financial assistance recipients to gain independence through employment. Employment in provincial government departments, municipal governments and non-profit organizations is considered; emphasis is on placing employable clients in newly-created positions. Government positions may include home helpers, teacher aids, agricultural workers and clerical assistants, while the voluntary sector is encouraged to undertake community improvement and development projects and projects to assist disadvantaged persons; senior citizen organizations, day care centres and other similar groups may sponsor workers under this program. Assistance is available to employers and clients in developing proposals for work projects funded through employment/job creation grant programs. JCP will also attempt to arrange special placements for difficult to place clients, and those ready to terminate Employment Preparation and Vocational Training Programs. (See pages III.4 and III.6, respectively.) The employer is responsible for the participant's job description, supervision, materials and supplies, evaluation and work records; the Department of Health and Social Services is responsible for the administration and payment of salaries, employer-employee liaison, training and evaluation follow-up.</p>
BENEFITS:	<p>Persons employed under this Program are paid by the Department of Health and Social Services at the rate of \$4.50 per hour worked plus applicable vacation pay, and are subject to deductions for Unemployment Insurance and Canada Pension Plan. Supplementary financial assistance and/or non-cash benefits may also be granted where persons employed under this program are eligible under the Welfare Assistance Act and Regulations.</p>
CASELOAD:	<p>After an initial period as a pilot project (September 1982 to March 1983), the JCP program has been established as an ongoing program with a budgeted caseload of 500 for 1983-84. 300 employable clients made use of the program during 1982-83.</p>
EXPENDITURES:	<p>1982-83: \$1,017,800 1983-84: \$3,007,600 1984-85: \$2 million (estimate)</p>

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PROGRAM NAME: Vocational Training Program

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Health and Social Services

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The Vocational Training Program is designed to assist an individual in improving work skills, social skills related to employment, interpersonal skills related to employment and communication skills related to employment. It includes any life skill training or social behaviour training which will increase the individual's independence in the community. Persons accepted for training in a vocational training facility are usually mentally retarded and 16 to 65 years of age.

These services are funded by the Department of Health and Social Services and are provided by eight non-profit organizations across the Island.

BENEFITS: Financial assistance benefits may be granted to program participants in accordance with the Welfare Assistance Act and Regulations. The exemption allowed on earnings of participants is \$80 per month.

CASELOAD: 1982-83: 160 participants

EXPENDITURES: 1982-83: \$779,000
1983-84: \$783,800 (budget)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PROGRAM NAME: Rehabilitation Services

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Health and Social Services

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Rehabilitation Services are available to physically and mentally disabled persons including those suffering from social disorders; rehabilitation services cover counselling, vocational guidance, information, equipment, environmental supports, restorative services, referral services, training, and retraining.

BENEFITS: Services (listed above).

CASELOAD: 1982-83: 550 cases*
1983-84: 500 cases* (estimated)

EXPENDITURES: 1982-83: \$210,000
1983-84: \$185,500

*NOTE: These figures are understated, since they represent cases receiving only rehabilitation services (and corresponding expenditures). The same services are also provided to cases in receipt of welfare assistance, but statistics are not available for these cases.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PROGRAM NAME: Wage Subsidy Program

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Industry

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The Wage Subsidy Program was introduced in July 1982; the 1984 program started July 4, 1984. The program offers a wage subsidy to employers to cover one-half of the wages of new employees, up to a maximum of \$80 per week. All private sector employers, including farmers and fishermen, municipal governments, and non-profit organizations receiving less than 50% of their funding from government sources are eligible to apply for the subsidy. Jobs created under the Wage Subsidy Program must not displace regular workers, and they must be for at least 24 hours per week. Up to five subsidized positions per establishment are allowed in a program year. 40% of persons hired to date have been under the age of 24, and 75% of employees have been under 33 years of age. All new workers hired must have been unemployed for at least four weeks and must not be returning to school in the Fall. The subsidy will be paid for a maximum of ten consecutive weeks.

BENEFITS: One-half of the wages of new employees, up to a maximum of \$80 per week for a ten-week period.

CASELOAD: 1982-83: 500 new jobs anticipated
1983-84: 250 new jobs anticipated

EXPENDITURES: 1982-83: \$423,804
1983-84: \$220,000
1984-85: \$105,000 (estimate)

NOVA SCOTIA

PROGRAM NAME:	Vocational Rehabilitation Service for Single Parent Recipients of Family Benefits
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Social Services
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	<p>The program, which became effective September 1 1983, offers vocational rehabilitation to single parents who require assistance to become self-supporting, in full or in-part. Single parent recipients of Family Benefits, who appear to have the skills and potential to move into the labour market within a short period of time, will be assisted with upgrading education level, obtaining marketable work skills, with job placement, and other support services during the first three months of employment. In some instances, parenting and life skills training may be offered. In addition, program participants may be eligible to receive up to \$200 per month in training expense allowances. This amount is over and above regular Family Benefits and may be provided for such items as child care expenses, transportation, special items of clothing and, in some instances, tuition fees. 50 subsidizeable day care spaces have been set aside for the use of single parents in approved rehabilitation programs.</p>
BENEFITS:	See above.
CASELOAD:	860 participants from September 1983 to August 1984.
EXPENDITURES:	\$ 244,591 from September 1983 to August 1984.

NOVA SCOTIA

PROGRAM NAME: Work Activity Projects

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Social Services

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The Department funds three WAP's (Halifax, Dartmouth and Chester) designed to prepare persons who have unusual difficulty in obtaining work for entry or return to the work force. Target groups include the chronically unemployed and social assistance recipients who have little prospect of obtaining work. The South Shore Work Activity project in Chester is designed exclusively for the multi-handicapped. WAP's offer life skills training, counselling and a work skills program to the participants while offering carpentry, painting and snow shovelling services at little or no cost to community groups and senior citizens. The average duration in the program is six months, by which time the participants have usually acquired sufficient work habits, personal skills and self-confidence to enable entry or return to employment. Programs may extend up to one year, except in Dartmouth (seven months).

BENEFITS: In the Halifax project, participants receive \$80 - \$125 per week after the initial 3 weeks of the program. For the first 3 weeks, participants receive \$50 weekly and work only half-days. In addition, an incentive of \$80 per month is allowed for participants after the initial three weeks, while \$50 per month is paid for those making \$50 per week.

CASELOAD: 1981-82: approximately 107 participants involved in the first 2 Work Activity Projects. South Shore WAP to serve about 40 multihandicapped persons in 1983.

EXPENDITURES:	1981-82: \$799,893	} combined federal and provincial payments
	1982-83: \$837,232	
	1983-84: \$1,244,800	

NOVA SCOTIA

PROGRAM NAME:	Job Readiness Training and Employment Program
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	CEIC/City of Halifax Social Planning Department/Department of Education
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	The Job Readiness Training and Employment (JRT&E) Program, which began in February 1982, comprises three main components - assessment, job readiness training and placement services. Potential trainees must be unemployed or underemployed, one year beyond secondary school age and one year out of school; they must have certain basic skills (min. Grade 6) and a desire and ability to work. The program can accommodate up to 20 people at one time. An individual can remain in the Assessment Component for up to 3 weeks and in the Job Readiness Training Component for up to 12 weeks. JRT&E staff include six full-time positions; the program's overall direction rests with an Intergovernmental Management Committee made up of representatives from CEIC (Nova Scotia Region and Halifax Metro), the Department of Education (Adult Education Division), the Human Resources Development Association (see page III.13) and the Halifax Social Planning Department. Acceptance into the program is based on referrals from CEIC centres.
BENEFITS:	Under the National Institutional Training Program, new trainees may receive a CEIC Training Allowance and Child Care Allowance (where there are no prior child care arrangements). Training allowances may include up to \$250 per week for babysitting where children are under 7 years of age, and assistance with transportation if the trainee lives more than 15 miles from the Training Centre. If trainees' basic needs are not met, they may be eligible to receive supplementation from the Halifax Social Planning Department. Where trainees were receiving social assistance just prior to their entry into an on-the-job training placement, they may be eligible for financial aid from either Family Benefits or municipal social assistance to supplement their employment wages and any CEIC wage subsidies. Support services available include weekly counselling, assistance in making child-care arrangements and assistance with any problems with social assistance payments after a trainee enters the program.
CASELOAD:	Approximately 70-75 participants per year.
EXPENDITURES:	1982-83: \$160,300
NOTE:	An overview of the CEIC National Institutional Training Program can be found in Section IV.B.

NOVA SCOTIA

PROGRAM NAME:	Project 50
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	City of Halifax Social Planning Department/Department of Social Services
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	The program applies to recipients of Halifax Municipal Social Assistance who have not had an attachment to the labour force for a significant period of time. A contract between the client, and employing agency and the City Social Planning Department involves 25 hours per month by the client in the employing agency performing duties specified in the contract. The program will run for up to six months for any one client.
BENEFITS:	Participants in Project 50 receive their basic Municipal Social Assistance budget entitlement plus transportation and babysitting costs, plus any other specified need for which they are eligible, plus a \$50 incentive item less any income that they have in the current month.
CASELOAD:	1981 to 1984: approximately 75 participants per month. Of this number, 50 clients are general assistance recipients, 25 are community care clients.
EXPENDITURES:	<div>1981-82: \$17,500 (total cost to the province of the \$50 incentive, child care and transportation; does not include the municipal cost of regular assistance paid during the project period.)</div> <div>1982-83: Approximately \$30,000 (see note above for details.)</div>

NOVA SCOTIA

PROGRAM NAME: Human Resources Development Association of Halifax (HRDA)

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: City of Halifax Social Planning Department/Department of Social Services.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: HRDA was formed in 1977 by a group of community leaders (from Halifax) from private business and the public sector who were concerned about the lack of long-term job opportunities for transfer payment recipients (handicapped, single parents, persons with special unemployment problems and persons on low or fixed incomes, particularly those receiving social assistance). HRDA operates a number of business projects, from used car rentals to bookkeeping and printing, which provide a supportive environment in which employees can experience long-term employment or learn job skills necessary to obtain regular employment in the marketplace.

BENEFITS: N/A (salaries vary according to individual projects)

CASELOAD: N/A

EXPENDITURES: 1981-82: \$1.1 million (gross expenditures)

NOVA SCOTIA

PROGRAM NAME:	Career Exploration and Development Program
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	CEIC, Department of Social Services, Department of Education, City of Halifax Social Planning Department, City of Halifax Continuing Education Department.
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	<p>The Career Exploration and Development Program consists of five main components: assessment and orientation, applied academic training, career planning, job exposures, and placement and follow-up. Potential participants must be unemployed or underemployed, have at least Grade 8 education, have some previous work experience, be willing to consider new job or career directions and have a potential for long-term career development. The program can accommodate up to 30 people at one time. Participants can remain in the Program for up to five months. Program staff include three full-time instructors; overall program direction is being set by an Interagency Management Team composed of representatives from Halifax City Continuing Education Department, Mount St. Vincent University's Continuing Education Centre, Mount St. Vincent's Life Planning and Learning Centre, Dalhousie University's Office of Part-Time Studies, Halifax City Regional Library, Human Resources Development Association (see page III.13) and the Halifax Social Planning Department. Acceptance into the program is based on referrals from CEIC Centres for twenty of the seats. Selection for the other ten seats is being done by the provincial Department of Social Services and the City of Halifax Social Planning Department. Funding has been approved for an initial five-month trial operation of the Program.</p>
BENEFITS:	<p>Under the National Training Program, the participants in the twenty CEIC-sponsored seats may receive a CEIC Training Allowance and Child Care Allowance (where there are no prior child care arrangements). Combined allowances may reach a maximum of \$250 per week where children are under 7 years of age, and transportation assistance is required (in cases where the trainee lives more than 15 miles from the Training Centre). If trainees' basic needs are not met, they may be eligible to receive supplementation from the Halifax Social Planning Department. Where trainees were receiving social assistance just prior to their entry into an on-the-job training placement, they may be eligible for financial</p>

(cont'd)

July 1984

NOVA SCOTIA

Career Exploration and
Development
Program (cont'd)
BENEFITS: (cont'd)

aid from either Family Benefits or municipal social assistance to supplement their employment wages and any CEIC wage subsidies. Participants in the other ten seats will continue to receive their current level of social assistance as well as allowances to cover any required transportation and child care costs. Support services in the program include weekly counselling, assistance in making child-care arrangements and assistance with any problems with social assistance payments after a trainee enters the program.

CASELOAD:

30 participants for the five-month trial program.

EXPENDITURES:

\$75,000 for the trial program.

NOTE: An overview of the CEIC National Institutional Training Program can be found in Section IV.B.

NOVA SCOTIA

PROGRAM NAME: Young Adult Employment Outreach Program

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: City of Halifax, Social Planning Department

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The program is aimed at disadvantaged youth, 15-24 years old, with less than a grade 10 education and out of school six months or more. The program provides, to the client group, a number of services which include: one to one counselling, life skills workshops, pre-employment orientation and job finding clubs. The program has a complement of two staff - a co-ordinator and counsellor.

The program commenced in April 1983 and is funded through Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. Funding is on a yearly basis.

BENEFITS: Not applicable

CASELOAD: 183 clients registered in 1983.

EXPENDITURE: Operational Cost - 1984 Program Allocation -\$47,186

NOTE: An overview of the CEIC Outreach Program can be found in Section IV.B.

NOVA SCOTIA

PROGRAM NAME: Halifax Board of Trade Youth Project

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Halifax Board of Trade

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The program offers training and upgrading for young adults experiencing difficulty in finding satisfactory employment due to educational deficiencies or other problems. Applicants must: be considered as a 'drop out', have at least Grade 7 but not more than Grade 9 education, have been out of school for at least one year and be between 18 and 24 years of age. In addition, applicants must have no successful long-term work experience. The program accepts 20 trainees for each six month period beginning April 1 and October 1.

BENEFITS: Trainees may receive six month's training in Communications, Human Relations, Business Mathematics, Business, English, Typing and Clerical Skills. They may also participate in temporary work assignments, up to a total of nine weeks, with local businesses. Trainees are paid \$3.97 per hour and are involved for 35 hours per week.

CASELOAD: N/A

EXPENDITURES: N/A

NOVA SCOTIA

PROGRAM NAME: Task Force Industry Program

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Development

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The program provides wage assistance to eligible businesses for newly created positions which present the potential for permanent employment. Assistance is also available to convert part-time jobs to full-time, where the number of job hours per week averages less than 15 over the past two months. The position must provide a minimum of 35 hours per week to persons aged 16 years or older who have not worked in the business in the past two months. Manufacturers, processors and selected services are eligible employers.

BENEFITS: For employees, 16-24 years of age inclusive, the wage subsidy is \$2.75 per hour for a maximum duration of 16 weeks.

For employees, 25 years of age or over, the wage subsidy is \$2.50 per hour for a maximum duration of 12 weeks.

CASELOAD: 1983-84: 90 participants

EXPENDITURES: 1983-84: \$110,000

NOVA SCOTIA

PROGRAM NAME: Program For The Disabled

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Development

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The program is designed to provide a vehicle which will create a stimulus for the public and private sectors to establish employment opportunities for the disabled. This will enable the disabled persons to acquire new skills or utilize existing skills within the work place; demonstrate to employers the employment potential of the disabled; develop self confidence of the disabled and create a public awareness of the disabled. The program is open to provincial and municipal governments, non-profit organizations, as well as the private business sector. Positions applied for must be incremental and demonstrate the potential for permanent employment following completion of the 25-week period covered by the program. Potential employees are referred by the Nova Scotia Department of Social Services and organizations recognized by that Department as dealing with the disabled.

BENEFITS: Assistance is provided in the form of a wage subsidy negotiated with and paid to the approved employers for a maximum of 25 weeks.

CASELOAD: 1983-84: 15 positions

EXPENDITURES: 1983-84: \$50,000

NOVA SCOTIA

PROGRAM NAME: Youth Entrepreneurial Skills (YES) Program

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Development and The Royal Bank of Canada

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The Program provides an opportunity for the development of entrepreneurial skills in youth (16-24 years of age inclusive) by providing guaranteed loans and limited interest payments to permit them to establish and operate their own viable business. Any new business venture providing a product or a service is eligible, the only exception being professional services and consulting.

BENEFITS: Up to maximum \$5,000, 2-year loan, interest-free for 12 months.

CASELOAD: 1983-84: 70 Projects

EXPENDITURE: 1983-84: \$90,000

NEW BRUNSWICK

PROGRAM NAME: Employment-Related Services (ERS)

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Social Services (in cooperation with CEIC)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The objective of the ERS program is to help the employable social assistance clientele to take full advantage of employment or training opportunities through cooperation with CEIC to use available resources to meet each client's needs and to avoid duplication of service. Through its Employment-Related Services' workers, the Department of Social Services seeks potential employers to hire disadvantaged workers.

BENEFITS: N/A

CASELOAD: Placed in job training programs, federal/provincial job creation programs or employment in the private sector:

1981-82: an average of 123 individuals monthly
1982-83: an average of 138 individuals monthly
1983-84: an average of 160 individuals monthly

EXPENDITURES: N/A

NEW BRUNSWICK

PROGRAM NAME: Adolescent Parent and Children's Services Program

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Social Services

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: This program, implemented in 1983, offers services to pregnant adolescents and to adolescent parents and their children. Service needs addressed include: career orientation/planning, upgrading, pre-birth preparation, parenting skills, child health/development, support groups, personal/family counselling, etc. In addition, financial assistance is provided to adolescent parents in financial need, contingent on their agreement to participate in an individualized case plan and consent to reside in a supportive living environment. This latter element refers to an approved living situation which meets the needs of both parent and child. The concept includes parental home, and other arrangements outside the parental home which involve a helping relationship with a supportive adult.

BENEFITS: See above.

CASELOAD: May, 1984: 331 adolescents enrolled in the program.

EXPENDITURES: N/A

NEW BRUNSWICK

PROGRAM NAME:	Training in a Work Setting (TWS)
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Labour and Human Resources (in cooperation with CEIC)
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	The objective of this program is to improve the employability of unemployed social assistance clients by providing them with on-the-job skill training and actual work experience. It is a joint federal/provincial program under the CEIC General Industrial Training Program which is used by Employment-Related Services workers and is designed to provide 10-26 weeks of training and experience to clients with special needs, e.g., those facing difficulties that present employment barriers and requiring various forms of specialized assistance. These persons are trained by public service, non-profit and private sector employers and companies under individual contracts signed with CEIC.
BENEFITS:	Current rates of pay based on individual job requirements.
CASELOAD:	During 1982-83, a total of 220 clients were served by the program, with 113 trainees being placed in training with government departments and 107 trainees being placed outside government. During 1983-84, 255 clients were served by the program; 114 trainees were placed in training with government departments and 141 trainees were placed outside government.
EXPENDITURES:	1982-83: \$390,000 1983-84: \$350,000 1984-85: \$375,000 (estimate)

NOTE: An overview of the CEIC National Industrial Training Program can be found in Section IV.B.

NEW BRUNSWICK

PROGRAM NAME: New Brunswick Job Creation Strategy

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: N/A

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: In 1980 the province of New Brunswick began its first provincially funded Job Creation Strategy with direct job creation measures designed to:

- a) offset cyclical variations in employment opportunities;
- b) stimulate employment for youth;
- c) provide current work experience for the long-term unemployed.

Since that time, the Job Creation Strategy has continued, shifting in scope with each fiscal year to correspond with the particular economic and employment conditions existing at the time.

The following programs, which are outlined on pages III.25-28, are part of the Job Creation Strategy for 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively. Only programs still in effect as of June 1984 have been included from the 1983-84 Strategy.

1983-84 Job Creation Strategy:

- Private Sector Employment Program
- Municipal Bicentennial Employment Program.

1984-85 Job Creation Strategy:

- Jobs in Business Program, 1984-85
- Employment Action Program, 1984-85

BENEFITS: N/A

CASELOAD: See individual program summaries

EXPENDITURES: See individual program summaries.

NEW BRUNSWICK

PROGRAM NAME: Private Sector Employment Program

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Labour and Human Resources

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The program offers partial wage reimbursements to established private sector employers for the creation of jobs which are both new and incremental. It operates from May 1983 to September 1984 for clients who have been unemployed and registered with a Canada Employment Centre for at least four weeks immediately prior to hiring. Potential employees must be referred for the program by a Canada Employment Centre. Upon approval of a position, the Job Creation Strategy Office will provide reimbursement, at the rate of \$2.75 per hour for youth and \$2.50 per hour for persons aged 25 years or over, for the first 12 weeks of employment. The employer is responsible for the total wage cost for the following 8 weeks. If, at the end of this period, the employee is still with the employer, the reimbursement is re-activated for a final 14 weeks. Approved positions must have the potential for permanence.

BENEFITS: See above.

CASELOAD: May - September 1983: 652 jobs

EXPENDITURES: 1983-84 Budget: \$2,000,000

NEW BRUNSWICK

PROGRAM NAME:	Municipal Bicentennial Employment Program 1983-84
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Labour and Human Resources
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	This program provides short-term employment related to the Province's Bicentennial through projects such as beautification, construction and upgrading of community and recreational facilities, and the development and organization of Bicentennial celebrations. It operates from May 1983 to July 14, 1984. Employers eligible for projects include all municipalities not included in the greater area of the six cities in the province and voluntary and non-profit community groups who have shown a continuous service to that community and who are willing to be sponsored by incorporated areas or local service district's advisory boards. Persons hired under this program must be unemployed and have been seeking work for a minimum of four weeks. Students are also eligible.
BENEFITS:	The program provides wage costs of up to \$4.00/hour for approved positions. Jobs must provide a minimum of 35 hours of work per week with a maximum of 40 hours per week. Each position may last up to 15 weeks.
CASELOAD:	May - November 1984: 34 positions, 7 projects.
EXPENDITURES:	May - November 1984: \$59,680.

NEW BRUNSWICK

PROGRAM NAME: Jobs in Business Program 1984-85

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Labour and Human Resources

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The program provides new and potentially permanent employment opportunities through private sector employers whose businesses have been in operation for a minimum of one year at the time of application. To be eligible to participate, an applicant must have been unemployed for at least four weeks immediately prior to hiring and registered at a Canada Employment Centre as actively seeking work during that time.

BENEFITS: Employers are provided with a partial wage reimbursement for each eligible employee hired under the program. Reimbursements are made as follows:

- \$3.35/hour for employees in receipt of Social Assistance benefits
- \$2.75/hour for employees under age 25 and not in receipt of Social Assistance benefits
- \$2.50/hour for employees aged 25 or more and not in receipt of Social Assistance benefits

Reimbursements are made over a period of 34 weeks; reimbursements are paid for the first 12 weeks of employment, then for an 8 week interval no subsidies are given and the reimbursements are then resumed for the final 14 weeks.

CASELOAD: 1984-85: 349 jobs

EXPENDITURES: 1984-85 (Budget): \$1,000,000

NEW BRUNSWICK

PROGRAM NAME:	Employment Action Program 1984-85
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Labour and Human Resources
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	This program provides work experience for the unemployed, to maintain and develop skills and thereby improve future employment prospects. It involves projects undertaken by government departments and agencies which may be targeted to specific groups of the unemployed and to specific regional needs. The positions, which may be of up to 20 weeks duration, employ: those who have exhausted or are about to exhaust their entitlement to Unemployment Insurance benefits; those requiring a minimal number of weeks to qualify for U.I. benefits and those in receipt of Provincial Social Assistance benefits.
BENEFITS:	A special wage rate of \$6.25/hour has been approved for participants. Employee benefits are also provided.
CASELOAD:	1984-85: up to 1,062 jobs
EXPENDITURES:	1984-85 (Budget): \$2,600,000

QUÉBEC

PROGRAM NAME:	Le Rattrapage Scolaire (Remedial Education Program)
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Manpower and Income Security
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	<p>This program, beginning September, 1984, provides young social aid recipients, between 16 and 30 years of age who have not completed secondary school with the opportunity to resume and complete their secondary school education. Priority is given to those who have been out of school for more than 2 years; all participants must have been away from school for at least 9 months. Participants are provided with a personalized and accelerated study program, in collaboration with the Québec Ministry of Education, and financial assistance during their study period. Participants must fully respect all conditions and requirements of their education program.</p>
BENEFITS:	<p>Single persons, without dependent children, receive \$150 per month to cover expenses experienced during their participation; persons with dependent children receive an amount which covers child care expenses, plus an additional \$100 per month for other costs. These amounts are over and above the regular social aid entitlement.</p>
CASELOAD:	6,000 youth
EXPENDITURES:	<p>1984-85: \$11.8 million (budget) (federal and provincial) 1985-86: \$5 million (budget) (federal and provincial)</p>

QUÉBEC

PROGRAM NAME:	Stage en milieu de travail (On-the-Job Training Program)
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Manpower and Income Security
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	This program, beginning June 1, 1984 and running for two years, provides young social aid recipients (under 30 years of age) with the opportunity to gain work experience in the work place or through a training institute. It operates through a contract between the employer, the trainee and the Professional Training Commission. Eligible employers include private, or semi private businesses, public services, non profit organizations and various ministries of the Québec government. Trainees must have been out of school (full time) for at least one year and be without a university degree or college diploma. The program is comprised of between 70 and 90% practical experience and 10-30% theoretical study over a period of a maximum of 52 weeks.
BENEFITS:	Single persons without dependent children receive \$150 per month to cover expenses; persons with dependent children receive an amount which covers child care expenses plus an additional \$100 per month for other costs. These amounts are over and above the regular social aid entitlements. In addition, trainees receive \$100 per month from their employer.
CASELOAD:	30,000 youth (projected)
EXPENDITURES:	1984-85: \$60 million (budget) (federal and provincial) 1985-86: \$57.4 million (budget) (federal and provincial)

QUÉBEC

PROGRAM NAME: Travaux Communautaires
(Community Works Program)

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Manpower and Income Security

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: This program, begun April 1, 1984, allows young social aid recipients, under 30 years of age, to use their knowledge and abilities through participation in projects which benefit the community. Projects which produce/distribute goods or services for the well-being of the community are considered eligible; however, those which create profit or contribute to a business are not. Priority is given to projects which benefit service areas, such as environment, culture, etc. To be eligible to participate, youth must be in receipt of social aid; priority will be given to those who have been receiving benefits for at least a year. Participants may be involved for up to a year, for 80 hours per month. Project promoters are reimbursed for project expenses on the basis of \$100 per month, per participant.

BENEFITS: Single persons, without dependent children, receive \$150 per month to cover expenses; persons with dependent children receive an amount which covers child care expenses, plus an additional \$100 per month for other costs. These amounts are over and above the regular social aid entitlements. In addition, participants may receive a maximum of \$100 per month from the project promoter.

CASELOAD: 10,000 youth (projected)

EXPENDITURES: 1984-85: \$16 million (budget) (federal and provincial)
1985-86: \$5.8 million (budget) (federal and provincial).

QUÉBEC

PROGRAM NAME:	Jeunes Volontaires (Young Volunteers)
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Recreation, Fish and Game; Manpower and Income Security
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	The Young Volunteers Program provides both financial benefits and training opportunities to unemployed employable persons under 25 years of age in Québec. As volunteers, youth may have proposals submitted (by a sponsoring organization) for projects having a social benefit to the community or region. Projects must be of at least eight weeks duration, up to a maximum of one year in length, providing 80 hours' participation monthly. Projects must not duplicate other existing services or organizational work, and must not affect existing jobs. Though participants are viewed as volunteers, the project must have a significant training component which leads to a certificate of participation and, eventually, to a recognition by the Québec Ministry of Education of the skills acquired. Projects must be sponsored by non-profit non-governmental organizations in order to qualify under the program.
BENEFITS:	A monthly allowance of \$150 is payable to each participant; the allowance is considered as exempt income if the participant is applying for, or in receipt of, Social Aid or Unemployment Insurance benefits. A further maximum allowance of \$100 per youth per month is available for other project expenses such as transportation, tools, etc.
CASELOAD:	1983-84: 16,000 1984-85: 4,000
EXPENDITURES:	1983-84: \$20 million budgeted 1984-85: \$13.9 million (budget)

QUÉBEC

PROGRAM NAME:	Services externes de main-d'oeuvre (SEMO) (Outside Manpower Services)
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Manpower and Income Security
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	The purpose of SEMO is to promote the integration into the labour force of those persons who must overcome serious physical, psychological or social barriers to employment and who need more specialized and extended services. This is a subsidy program for non-profit agencies offering specific manpower services and additional services to those offered by Québec Labour Centres. Services must promote the permanent entry into the labour force of the persons involved; the agency must also ensure the follow-up of these persons.
BENEFITS:	For the 1982-83 fiscal year, there is no maximum limit for the subsidy. The major part of the subsidy must be allocated to staff salaries, including vacation pay and fringe benefits; other operating costs must not exceed 20% of the total cost of salaries.
CASELOAD:	1981-82: 647 placements 1982-83: 1,511 placements (including 167 participants from the previous year) 1983-84: 2,147 placements
EXPENDITURES:	1981-83: \$1,623,600 1982-83: \$2,637,000 1983-84: \$4.1 million (budget) 1984-85: \$7.1 million (estimate)

QUÉBEC

PROGRAM NAME:	Programme expérimental de création d'emplois communautaires (Experimental Community Job Creation)
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Manpower and Income Security
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	The objective of the program is to encourage the creation of small community-based businesses which will be self-financing within a two-year period and which will generate at least three permanent jobs. The program is administered by an interdepartmental steering committee chaired by the Québec Planning and Development Bureau (Office de planification et de développement du Québec) and is the responsibility of the Minister of Manpower and Income Security. Individuals, groups and organizations submit projects for the creation of a business which encourages the social integration of employable social aid recipients and unemployed persons and which is likely to stimulate local economic activity.
BENEFITS:	N/A
CASELOAD:	1981-82: 1,910 jobs created 1982-83: 5,213 jobs created 1983-84: 6,765 jobs created
EXPENDITURES:	1981-82: \$30 million 1982-83: \$40 million 1983-84: \$62 million 1984-85: \$51 million

QUÉBEC

PROGRAM NAME: Relèvement socio-économique
(Socio-Economic Recovery)

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Manpower and Income Security

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: (1) Liaison with socio-economic resources:

The objective of this program component is to foster cooperation with federal and provincial departments involved with manpower and employment initiatives in order to improve the employment opportunities of social aid recipients.

(2) Liaison with socio-community resources:

Development and coordination of activities designed to assist social aid recipients who are employable but lacking suitable qualifications to avail themselves of social and community services that will help them adjust to the world of work and regain their self-sufficiency; similar coordination function to aid unemployable recipients to improve their living conditions and quality of life.

BENEFITS: N/A

CASELOAD: N/A

EXPENDITURES: N/A

QUÉBEC

PROGRAM NAME:	Centres Travail-Québec (Québec Labour Centres)
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Manpower and Income Security
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	The Québec Labour Centres assist job seekers through such services as registration, evaluation, selection and placement of workers in the private sector, as well as similar services with respect to casual employees seeking employment in departments and agencies of the Québec government. Services particularly oriented towards youth under age 30 were added in the Spring of 1983.
BENEFITS:	See above
CASELOAD:	N/A
EXPENDITURES:	N/A

QUÉBEC

PROGRAM NAME:	Supplément au revenu de travail (Work Income Supplement)	
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Revenue (Québec)	
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	This program provides cash incentives to low-income earners to remain in the labour force and to motivate employable social aid recipients to join the labour force. The program is open to all families with dependent children (under 18 years of age or over 18 attending secondary school) and to single persons and childless couples where the person (or one of the spouses of the childless couple) is at least 30 years of age; the family head or individual must have received income from wages or self-employment, he must meet residence requirements, and the market value of family assets (excluding the family residence, furniture and household effects) must not exceed \$50,000.	
BENEFITS:	The maximum benefit for 1984 (based on work income for 1983) is from \$1,204 (single person) to \$2,193 (one or two adults+2 or more children) <u>annually</u> (paid quarterly); the actual amount of the supplement varies in accordance with family size and work income. Benefits cease where work income exceeds \$8,430 for a single person or \$15,350 for a couple with two or more dependent children. Payments are made in quarterly installments of up to \$550.	
CASELOAD:	1982:	26,669 recipients
	1983:	24,600 recipients
EXPENDITURES:	1982:	\$19,785,000
	1983:	\$20,500,000

ONTARIO

PROGRAM NAME:	Employment Support Initiative
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Community and Social Services
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	<p>This program began in November, 1982 with nine test sites across the province and is aimed at single parents on social assistance. Seven of the original sites were integrated with the administrative transfer of the single parent caseload from the province to the municipalities. In May, 1984 the program expanded to include 12 additional locations. Projects are tailored to local communities and local market needs.</p> <p>Employment support includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) employment counselling services with special emphasis given to preparing individualized plans for finding and retaining employment; (2) provision of financial assistance to cover the costs of seeking and obtaining employment; and (3) the expansion of assisted child care required to obtain employment or training.
BENEFITS:	Single mothers will retain their eligibility under the Family Benefits Act. They are eligible for subsidized day care, and also training and work-related expenses. Some mothers will be placed in social service agencies where they will gain job experience while providing services to the elderly and disabled.
CASELOAD:	<p>November 1982 - December 1983: approximately 5,000 mothers</p> <p>March 1984: approximately 5,000 mothers enrolled - 600 placed in full-time employment and a further 600 in part-time positions.</p>
EXPENDITURES:	1983-84: approximately \$3.75 million

ONTARIO

PROGRAM NAME:	Work Incentive Program (WIN)
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Community and Social Services
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	WIN is designed to assist recipients of Family Benefits or GAINS-D (for the disabled) under the Family Benefits Act who wish to become self-supporting by returning to work on a full-time basis. Applicants must be in receipt of social assistance for at least 3 consecutive months prior to entry into the WIN Program and of regular FBA or GAINS-D for one full month preceding WIN participation, and they must retain their FBA or GAINS-D categorical eligibility during WIN participation, which can last up to 2 years. In addition, the employment must be full-time as defined in WIN policy (minimum number of hours of work or salary per month); and, the participant must voluntarily withdraw from FBA or GAINS-D by signing a WIN application. ESI mothers may go directly to WIN (see ESI description page III.38).
BENEFITS:	For single/married recipients, income supplements range from \$145 to \$275 depending on family size and from \$150 to \$240 monthly for sole support mothers. All maximum allowances are reduced by 50¢ for each dollar of total family income in excess of \$675 monthly. Additional benefits for persons entering the program are: a lump-sum phase-out allowance (\$250); continued coverage for OHIP, drugs, dental care and eyeglasses until 3 months after eligibility for WIN ceases and immediate reinstatement on FBA or GAINS-D upon termination of work. (The recipient would normally be required to apply for GWA, at a lower benefit level, and await transfer to FBA three months later.).
CASELOAD:	1983-84: 1,961 cases in August, 1984
EXPENDITURES:	1983-84: \$2.2 million

ONTARIO

PROGRAM NAME:	Work Activity Projects
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Community and Social Services
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	Work Activity Projects are designed to assist socially or psychologically disadvantaged persons to return to the work force or to achieve normal social functioning in the community through participation in employment, vocational training or other rehabilitation programs. The projects are operated by municipalities.
BENEFITS:	Most participants receive general (municipal) assistance under the General Welfare Assistance Act plus an incentive allowance.
CASELOAD:	Approximately 2,177 participants involved in 13 Work Activity Projects across the province in 1983-84.
EXPENDITURES:	1983-84: \$3.4 million (provincial/municipal shareable expenditures).

ONTARIO

PROGRAM NAME: Work Training Placements

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Community and Social Services

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: This program, beginning in the Fall of 1984, provides temporary training positions or work stations in the private sector for social assistance recipients who require work adjustment experience or some exposure to specific work situations. Placements will be made on a temporary basis (maximum of three months) and will be of a voluntary nature. Selected participants in the "Employment Support Initiative" or "Youth Employment Preparation" programs who need and request this work/training experience are the prime target group.

BENEFITS: Participants continue to receive social assistance benefits plus up to \$150 per month as an additional amount in recognition of extra expenses.

CASELOAD: Approximately 500 persons annually for three years.

EXPENDITURES: 1984-85: \$0.2 million (budget)
Total program budget is \$0.6 million over three years.

ONTARIO

PROGRAM NAME: Summer and Part-time Employment Experience for Students.

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Community and Social Services

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The objective of this program is to assist teen-age student dependents of long-term social assistance recipients to prepare for employment and gain employment experience during the school year or the summer. Participants benefit from a one week pre-employment course, and are paid a small stipend in recognition of expenses. Upon completion of the pre-employment program, participants are eligible for part-time or summer employment in a social service agency, paid at minimum wage, or referral to an existing job creation program. The program is to be developed initially on a pilot basis, and fully implemented by the summer of 1985.

BENEFITS: See above.

CASELOAD: 1,000 clients in 1984-85; 2,000 in subsequent years.

EXPENDITURES: 1984-85: \$2 million (budget)
\$9 million over three years (estimated)

ONTARIO

PROGRAM NAME:	Youth Employment Preparation
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Community and Social Services
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	<p>This program, which builds on the concept of the "Employment Support Initiative", (see page III.38) provides support to single General Welfare Assistance recipients (on assistance for three consecutive months, or more than once in the past two years) between 16-24 years of age who require employment preparation and support services. Experimental projects will be developed in close co-operation with municipalities, the Ontario Youth Secretariat and local Youth Employment Counselling Centres. The objective will be to provide individual plans for participants and to improve co-operation and referral between municipal welfare offices and existing youth employment services.</p>
BENEFITS:	<p>Participants will receive counselling, job search and life skills training, referral to training or work experience, job placement and follow-up and problem-resolution services as are required by the individual and referrals to CEIC and Youth Employment Counselling Centres as appropriate. In addition, participants will be reimbursed for employment-related expenses.</p>
CASELOAD:	<p>Up to 5,000 youth annually; 2,000 anticipated in 1984/85. Up to 10 projects are to be operational by January, 1985.</p>
EXPENDITURES:	<p>1984-85: \$ 1.0 million \$ 4.0 million over three years.</p>

ONTARIO

PROGRAM NAME:	Social Service Employment
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Community and Social Services
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	<p>This program aims at removing barriers facing long-term assistance recipients on their entry into the labour force. Agencies and organizations cost-shared through the Canada Assistance Plan will hire recipients for six to 12 months in order to provide them with work experience. Ministry funding will be at or near the minimum wage and some provisions may be made for the extra supervision and administration costs incurred by the agencies. Although participants are no longer eligible for social assistance, they may be eligible for assistance under the Work Incentive Program (also described in this section). Clients will be primarily single parents and disabled persons receiving Family Benefits.</p>
BENEFITS:	See above.
CASELOAD:	Approximately 2,000 in 1984-85, decreasing to 1,500 after the first year.
EXPENDITURES:	<p>1984-85: \$12.0 million (budget) The program budget for three years is \$48.0 million.</p>

ONTARIO

PROGRAM NAME: Preparation for Independence

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Community and Social Services

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: This program aims at providing independent living and self-support skills to adolescents between 15 and 20 years of age in residential care. Agencies (Children's Aid Societies, CMHC or Children's Institutions) will receive additional funding to develop programs including life skills training, pre-employment counselling, vocational assessment and referral to training/work experience and supported independent living arrangements. Project proposals are being requested from agencies in the late fall of 1984.

BENEFITS: See above.

CASELOAD: Anticipate up to 1,500 participants annually.

EXPENDITURES: 1984-85: \$0.8 million (budget)
\$4.5 million budgeted for three years.

ONTARIO

PROGRAM NAME: Residential Centres

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Community and Social Services

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: This program, to be operational by January 1985, combines supportive independent living, life skills, academic upgrading, job search skills, vocational training and counselling to disadvantaged homeless youth between 15 and 19 years of age who lack such basic and employment-related skills. The centres may be operated by voluntary groups, businesses, school boards and municipalities.

BENEFITS: A weekly allowance is provided through Ontario Youth Start (page III.57) to participants for up to six months, from which they are expected to contribute toward the costs of room and board.

CASELOAD: Estimated 25-30 projects serving 950 youth between start-up and March, 1987.

EXPENDITURES: 1984-85: \$3.0 million (budget)

ONTARIO

PROGRAM NAME: Community Youth Support Projects

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Community and Social Services

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: This program aims at assisting "at risk" youth, (primarily 15-19 year olds) living on their own, in stabilizing their living environment and preparing for or beginning employment. Projects will be developed with municipalities, youth serving agencies and Indian Bands and will vary depending on existing community resources. Elements to be considered in each project are: life skills training, case management and supportive counselling, and referrals to existing pre-employment and employment services. Outreach or street workers may be used. Project proposals will be accepted in the Fall, 1984 for implementation early in 1985.

BENEFITS: See above

CASELOAD: Up to 1,000 youth annually.

EXPENDITURES: 1984-85: \$0.8 million (budget)
The program budget for three years is \$4.5 million.

ONTARIO

PROGRAM NAME: Year-Round Venture Capital Incentive

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Ontario Youth Secretariat

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: This program provides interest-free loans of up to \$5,000 to out-of-school youth who wish to establish their own business. There are no restrictions on the types of business eligible. Program participants begin repayment of the loan after a 13 month period, at the rate of 5% of principal per month.

BENEFITS: See above.

CASELOAD: Not available.

EXPENDITURES: Not available.

ONTARIO

PROGRAM NAME:	Winter Experience 83/84 Program
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Ontario Youth Secretariat (Cabinet Committee on Social Development)
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	<p>Winter Experience 83/84 is designed to provide work experience leading to full time employment for young people 18-24 years of age. Participants generally have less than grade 12 and have been unemployed and not attending school for at least 12 weeks.</p> <p>The program runs from November 1983 to March 1984; the duration of each project is 12 to 20 weeks. It is run through government ministries and associated agencies. Effective 1984-85, this program will form the "Ministry" component of "Youth Corps". See description page III.51.</p>
BENEFITS:	Participants are paid at the minimum wage.
CASELOAD:	1983-84: Up to 2,100 participants
EXPENDITURES:	1983-84: Approximately \$4.8 million

ONTARIO

PROGRAM NAME: Youth Employment Counselling Centres

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Ontario Youth Secretariat

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Youth Employment Counselling Centres are community-based non-institutional organizations which provide counselling, assistance in finding jobs and follow-up to disadvantaged unemployed youth between 15 and 24 years of age experiencing barriers to employment. Disadvantaged youth include those who are secondary school dropouts, those with a history of alcohol and/or drug abuse, those with poor job search techniques and those in conflict with the law. The program aims to encourage local community-based groups to set up and operate such centres by matching funds provided locally toward operating costs to a maximum of \$80,000 per year per centre. There are 33 centres across Ontario; by the end of 1985 there will be 100 (most of the new ones being in smaller centres).

BENEFITS: See above.

CASELOAD: 1984-85: approximately 20,000 youth

EXPENDITURES: 1982-83: \$1,430,631

ONTARIO

PROGRAM NAME: Youth Trust

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Ontario Youth Commission

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: "Youth Trust" is a non-profit corporation with private sector direction, funding and staffing, which was created to increase training and job experience for hard-to-employ youth. The corporation will be managed by a Board of Directors made up of business leaders from all regions of the province, and will identify community needs and resources to set priorities for job training in the community.

BENEFITS: See above.

CASELOAD: Not available.

EXPENDITURES: Not available.

ONTARIO

PROGRAM NAME:	Ontario Career Action Program (OCAP)
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Colleges and Universities
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	<p>The program offers opportunities to gain work experience and to develop job skills through placements in training positions in business, industry, community colleges and the government. The program is open to people 16 to 24 years of age who have been out of the educational system for at least three months and who have been unemployed or are actively seeking a full-time career-related job. Although the program operates on a year-round basis, the OCAP training period lasts up to 16 weeks. People who have held a full-time job related to their chosen line of work or have been on OCAP previously are not eligible. Every 4 weeks the trainee and trainer discuss the trainee's performance and progress with respect to work habits, attitudes and job skills. Employees in the program are allowed time off, with pay, to attend job interviews and CEIC sessions on Creative Job Search Techniques. In other cases, \$20 is deducted for each day that a trainee is absent (except in certain circumstances.)</p> <p>Each participating college has an OCAP coordinator who acts as a liaison officer for trainers and trainees, eg. helping to design individual training plans, supervising final selection of candidates and providing advice to trainees. Trainers must ensure that there is a good possibility that trainees may stay in the position after the training period is completed or that skills acquired will be marketable with other local businesses. More than 70% of trainees are successful in obtaining jobs at the end of the training period.</p>
BENEFITS:	Participants receive a weekly training allowance of \$100.
CASELOAD:	<p>1982-83: over 8,500 placements anticipated</p> <p>1983-84: approximately 14,000 placements anticipated</p> <p>1984-85: approximately 16,000 placements anticipated</p>
EXPENDITURES:	<p>1983-84: approximately \$3 million</p> <p>1984-85: approximately \$24 million</p>

ONTARIO

PROGRAM NAME: Ontario Training Incentive

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Colleges and Universities

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The program provides financial incentives to employers to train new workers. There are three types of incentives:

- i) Long-Term - Employers hiring new workers are eligible for a subsidy of \$1,000 per trainee at the conclusion of each of four years of training in selected occupations. Trainees also receive \$1,000 upon completion of each of the four years' training. Subsidies are limited to 8 critical skills areas.
- ii) Short-Term - Employers hiring unemployed or laid-off candidates under CEIC's "General Industrial Training" program may receive a subsidy of \$1,000 per trainee if they maintain employment for at least 12 months.
- iii) Familiarization - A wage subsidy of \$100 per week for up to ten weeks is available to employers hiring unemployed persons, particularly older workers, in order to train them in one of several selected occupations by the end of the ten week familiarization period.

BENEFITS: See above.

CASELOAD: Not available.

EXPENDITURES: 1984-85: \$9.3 million for Long and Short-Term training. No figure is available for the "Familiarization" component.

NOTE: An overview of the CEIC General Industrial Training Program can be found in Section IV.B.

ONTARIO

PROGRAM NAME:	Technical Upgrading Program
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Colleges and Universities
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	Through the Board of Industrial Leadership and Development, colleges receive funding in order that they may offer academic upgrading, including career counselling, for a duration of 8-40 weeks. The program contains a specific component for the preparation of women for non-traditional occupations.
BENEFITS:	Participants may receive up to \$1,200 per year as recompense for expenses such as tuition, books, babysitting, etc.
CASELOAD:	Although an overall caseload figure is not available, 830 women participated in the "Non-Traditional Occupations" component.
EXPENDITURES:	1984-85: \$12 million (budget). The budget provides for such educational expenses as travel and tuition of students.

ONTARIO

PROGRAM NAME: Training in Business and Industry

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Colleges and Universities/Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The program provides support (shared by the provincial government, employers and employees) for short-term (usually 6 to 8 days) training of unemployed persons. Training will be generally on-the-job and will upgrade or retrain the worker to adapt to new technology. Specific emphasis within the program will be aimed to advanced technology skill areas and computer software training.

BENEFITS: See above

CASELOAD:

1983-84:	
General Training:	approx. 49,000 trainees 3,500 employers
Advanced Technology Skills:	approx. 25,690 trainees 1,176 employers
Computer Software Training:	approx. 3,790 trainees 680 employers

EXPENDITURES: 1984-85: \$19.0 million (budget)

ONTARIO

PROGRAM NAME:	Youth Start
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Colleges and Universities/Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	This program, to be operational by November 1984, offers instruction in basic work and life skills, counselling, academic upgrading and on-the-job training to disadvantaged youth aged 15-24, who have dropped out of secondary school and lack the confidence, motivation and experience needed to find employment. Participants will receive the necessary instruction for up to 42 weeks in a non-institutional setting.
BENEFITS:	Participants receive a monthly allowance of \$100.
CASELOAD:	N/A
EXPENDITURES:	1984-85: \$13.0 million (budget)

ONTARIO

PROGRAM NAME:	Ontario Youth Employment Program
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Municipal Affairs and Housing
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	<p>The program offers employers a subsidy towards the wages of young people in business and farming communities. Participants must be between 15 and 25 years of age. An employer may qualify for a grant (subsidy) of up to 4000 hours of employment for each business location. The employee must work 25 to 40 hours per week. Each job must last from 8-20 weeks and must be a new position. The program runs from April 16 to October 20. Only 20 weeks of employment will be subsidized during that period. Employers are subsidized at the end of the employment period upon submission of a claim to the Ministry. Effective 1984-85, this program will form the "private sector" component of the "Youth Corps" program. See description page III.51.</p>
BENEFITS:	Subsidy is \$1.25 per hour. Most employees are paid at the minimum wage.
CASELOAD:	22,000 employers were subsidized for 54,500 jobs in 1981
EXPENDITURES:	1983-84: \$26.1 million

ONTARIO

PROGRAM NAME: Ontario Youth Works

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Municipal Affairs and Housing

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: This program, beginning in January 1985, provides a year-round subsidy of \$2.50 per hour for full-time employment for youth, aged 15-24, who have been out of work for at least three months. The program also offers full or part-time on-the-job training for youth with little work experience/education, those on welfare, or who are disabled or experiencing problems with the law. Youth Works is operated through Youth Employment Centres and receives referrals from the Ontario Youth Employment Program.

BENEFITS: See above.

CASELOAD: Not available.

EXPENDITURE: Not available.

MANITOBA

PROGRAM NAME:	Human Resources Opportunity Program (formerly Employment Services Program (ESP))
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Employment Services and Economic Security
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	The Human Resources Opportunity Program focuses primarily on those receiving provincial or municipal social assistance or who are likely to require assistance if remedial action is not taken. The program utilizes the resources of other provincial, federal and municipal departments, and the private sector, to provide financial and technical assistance. Financial aid provided directly through the program is used to bridge gaps in existing services or to provide services not available through the regular resource system. Clients must demonstrate a need for special help in finding employment, be willing to pursue technical or vocational courses leading to employment, or to acquire social skills necessary to sustain them in training and employment.
BENEFITS:	Services include outreach, assessment, counselling, training and job placement, and follow-up; cash assistance may be granted for relocation, purchase of work clothes and tools, transportation, work assessment in industry and assistance to first pay.
CASELOAD:	1982: 2,501 cases 1983-84: 1,000 training placements, 500 employment placements 1984-85: 1,000 training placements, 500 employment placements, 400 work experience placements
EXPENDITURES:	1981-82: \$1.0 million 1982-83: \$1.1 million 1983-84: \$0.3 million 1984-85: \$0.3 million

MANITOBA

PROGRAM NAME:	Human Resources Opportunity Centres (formerly Work Activity Projects)
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Employment Services and Economic Security
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	The Centres provide a combination of training and work situations to enhance the self-development of persons who are unemployed and in receipt of social assistance, or likely to become in receipt of social assistance; counselling and on-the-job training provide participants with social and vocational training. In 1982, extended community-based work experience was added to give participants actual work experience in a regular work environment for up to 6 months.
BENEFITS:	N/A
CASELOAD:	<p>1981-82: Approximately 532 participants involved in five Work Activity Projects.</p> <p>1982: Services provided to 1,215 persons through seven WAP's. 990 were involved in regular programming and work experience; 490 were still in training at year end.</p> <p>1983-84: 1,250 participants in seven Centres; approximately 475 remaining in projects at year's end.</p> <p>1984-85: 1,350 participants in seven Centres; approximately 475 remaining in projects at year's end.</p>
EXPENDITURES:	<p>1981-82: \$2.5 million</p> <p>1982-83: \$3.2 million</p> <p>1983-84: \$3.9 million</p> <p>1984-85: \$3.9 million</p>

MANITOBA

PROGRAM NAME:	Child-Related Income Support Program (CRISP)	
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Employment Services and Economic Security.	
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	CRISP, which was implemented in January 1981, provides cash assistance to low-income families with children under 18 years of age. The program is administered on the basis of an annual application, followed by 12 monthly payments of up to \$30 per child (receiving Family Allowances) beginning July 1 of each year.	
BENEFITS:	<p>Effective July 1984, the maximum benefit of \$30 per child is payable to families whose net income is \$9,640 per year or less. Benefits are reduced by 25 cents for each dollar of annual net family income above \$9,640.</p> <p>In determining net income the following deductions are allowed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 6% of total gross annual family income; b) \$685 for each eligible dependent child (i.e., receiving Family Allowance); c) maintenance or alimony payments. 	
CASELOAD:	March 1983:	8,686 families representing about 21,421 children receiving benefits.
	March 1984:	9,409 families 22,209 children
EXPENDITURES:	1982-83:	\$6,359,000
	1983-84:	\$6,683,000
	1984-85:	\$7 million (estimate).

MANITOBA

PROGRAM NAME: Manitoba Jobs Fund

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: N/A

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The Manitoba Jobs Fund, introduced in February, 1983, provides a central authority for the province's job creation and economic development. The nature of funding allocation is directed by: the desire to create immediate and long-term jobs; the need to address pronounced unemployment in certain sectors and regions and the maximizing of private sector and other governmental support through project and financial involvement. The 1984-85 focus will be directed primarily towards private sector and business growth.

The Fund consists of operating and capital budget authority which can be spent directly on programs and projects, and of loan authority used to support initiatives where loans could effectively stimulate job creation. An additional aim is to combine the provincial funding with matching expenditures from the private sector and federal and municipal governments. The amount allocated to the Fund is derived from extra borrowing and reallocating monies from lesser priority areas.

BENEFITS: See above.

CASELOAD: N/A

EXPENDITURES: For 1984-85, the total Jobs Fund Authority is \$210 million, including \$91.2 million in budgetary authority and \$118.8 million in "Loan Act" authority.

MANITOBA

PROGRAM NAME: Northern Job Creation Program

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Northern Affairs; Employment Services and Economic Security

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: This program is administered by the Department of Northern Affairs. It was implemented to provide unemployed northern Manitobans in remote communities who had been out of the regular school system since the last school term, with up to 16 weeks of employment in a local project which contributed to community development. Projects also provide workers with experiences and skills adaptable to future job opportunities and employ 3-10 workers and up to 2 supervisors. Project sponsors are official community groups such as community councils, Band councils, co-operatives, and local government district administrators located within the Department of Northern Affairs boundary. Wages for workers at \$4.80 per hour, and for supervisors at \$6.00 per hour, are covered by grants to the projects. 10% for employee benefits is also covered.

BENEFITS: See above

CASELOAD: 1982-83: 620 jobs (anticipated)
1983-84: 737 jobs (anticipated)

EXPENDITURES: 1982-83: \$1.9 million (planned)
1983-84: \$1,427,752

MANITOBA

PROGRAM NAME: Careerstart

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Employment Services and Economic Security

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Careerstart is designed to assist Manitoba employers who create new jobs providing skills, training or career-related work which will give young people valuable work experience for full-time participation in the labour force. The program has been structured to create summer job opportunities between April 30 and October 14, 1984, which are in addition to normal or seasonal hiring, for full-time students and unemployed youth aged 16-24 years. (An "unemployed youth" is unemployed or working 15 hours per week or less.) The jobs are to last 7 to 16 consecutive weeks, with a minimum of 30 hours and maximum of 40 hours per week. The maximum number of positions which can be approved per independent work location is three. Approved employers interview candidates referred by the Employment Services Offices, Hire-a-Student Job Centre or authorized employment or service agency.

BENEFITS: Eligible employers will receive wage assistance at the following levels: \$2 per hour for farms and businesses, \$4 per hour for non-profit and community organizations, municipalities and other local governments. Both groups of employers are also eligible for an employee benefit allowance of up to 10 per cent of the wage assistance. Non-profit/community organizations and municipalities/local governments must pay employees a rate of at least the wage assistance of \$4.00 per hour. Businesses and farms must pay at least the applicable minimum wage, or at least the \$4.00 per hour wage assistance in the case of a disabled or Native student/youth.

If a position is filled by a disabled or Native student/youth, non-profit/community organizations and municipalities/local governments may be eligible for an extension to a maximum of 20 weeks for wage assistance. A business or farm hiring a disabled or Native student/youth will receive assistance at the rate of \$4 per hour plus the 10% employee benefit allowance.

MANITOBA

CareerStart (cont'd)
CASELOAD:

May 2, 1983 - October 16, 1983: approximately
5,500-6,000 jobs
April 30, 1984 - October 14, 1984: 6,500 jobs
anticipated
1984-85: 6,000 jobs, generating 82,500 weeks of work
anticipated.

EXPENDITURES:

May 2, 1983 -October 16, 1983: \$9.1 million from
the Jobs Fund
April 30 - October 14, 1984: \$8.5 million (\$5.4
million from the
Jobs Fund).

MANITOBA

PROGRAM NAME: Employment Resources Program

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Employment Services and Economic Security

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: This program is a delivery mechanism for all job creation programs administered by the Department in the Northern Manitoba area. Recruitment, training, referral services, counselling and the coordination of Departmental information are provided to the unemployed, employment disadvantaged, students and persons wishing to re-enter the labour market.

BENEFITS: See above.

CASELOAD: 1983-84: 5,200 referrals to training/employment anticipated
1984-85: 700 referrals to training, 3,000 student referrals to employment, 1,500 unemployed persons referred to the job creation program.

EXPENDITURES: 1982-83: \$700,000
1983-84: \$1.6 million (planned)
1984-85: \$1.2 million (planned)

MANITOBA

PROGRAM NAME:	Career Opportunities in Preparation for Employment (COPE)
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Employment Services and Economic Security
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	The objective of the program is to prepare women on Mother's Allowance for employment or further training; a 12-16 week course covers development of personal skills and attitudes, setting personal objectives, developing self-help and certain basic academic skills.
BENEFITS:	Participants continue to receive Mother's Allowance provided they maintain their eligibility under the Social Allowances Act.
CASELOAD:	52 participants during the 1982 calendar year (maximum 17 participants at any time) 1984-85: 75 participants (15 per session)
EXPENDITURES:	N/A (expenditures are included in those of the Human Resources Opportunity Centres)

MANITOBA

PROGRAM NAME: Manitoba Youth Job Services Program

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Employment Services and Economic Security

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: This program operates in cooperation with the Canada Employment Centres and assists in the establishment of 42 summer job centres in rural and northern Manitoba. These centres place youth in jobs with the private and public sectors during the summer, giving students the opportunity to obtain work experience, to learn job search techniques, to earn a salary and to fulfill employment needs of the community. To be eligible, applicants must be either secondary or post-secondary students or youth between 16-24 years of age.

BENEFITS: See above.

CASELOAD: 1984-85: 42 persons employed in the Centres; 8,500 full and part-time referrals through Centres (includes Manitoba Careerstart '84 referrals).

EXPENDITURES: 1984-85: \$177,400 (planned)

MANITOBA

PROGRAM NAME: Northern Youth Corps Program

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Employment Services and Economic Security

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The program provides grants to Northern Manitoba communities, Indian Bands and non-profit organizations for community improvement projects to employ students, unemployed youth and their supervisors for up to seven weeks this summer. The program runs from July 3 to August 17, 1984. Approximately 90 projects will operate under the program. Two thirds of the total program funding is through the administering department; the Manitoba Jobs Fund supplies the remaining funds.

BENEFITS: Employees working on projects will be paid at the rate of \$4.00 per hour; supervisors receive \$6.00 per hour.

CASELOAD: 1984: 520 positions (estimated) - approximately 440 for youth, 80 for local supervisors

EXPENDITURES: 1984: \$659,900 (budget)

MANITOBA

PROGRAM NAME: Volunteers in Public Service

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Employment Services and Economic Security

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The program, begun in May, 1978, places coordinators of volunteers in selected provincial government agencies to develop and operate training programs aimed towards a variety of management skills. Volunteers recruited for positions can obtain work experience, develop new skills, establish contacts and explore career interests. The program is open to youth (including students), unemployed persons who wish to return to the labour force, employed persons, etc.

BENEFITS: See above

CASELOAD: 1983-84: 9 coordinators of volunteer term positions for 350-400 volunteers in 9 provincial government agencies
1984-85: 7-8 coordinators of volunteer term positions for 350-400 volunteers in 7-8 provincial government agencies.

EXPENDITURES: 1983-84: \$.16 million
1984-85: \$.16 million (planned)

MANITOBA

PROGRAM NAME:	New Careers Program
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Employment Services and Economic Security
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	<p>New Careers is designed to provide experience-based career-related training to interested and motivated persons who have had little or no opportunity to take part in formal education or career development. Through on-the-job training and an education program, participants gain skills in a given field and at a level which enables them to obtain employment in the public or private sector. Persons entering the program have, on average, a Grade 9 education and an average age of 30 years; about half are of Native ancestry, about half are female and about half are unemployed.</p> <p>The basis of the program is an agreement between an employer, in the public or private sector, and New Careers to participate in the planning and implementation of a training plan and the final hiring of graduates. The training plan is then developed based on the skills needed by a given participant for a given position. This involves participatory classroom work, including Adult Basic Education, as well as on-the-job training. The careers involved cover a variety of professional and paraprofessional fields including chemical abuse counsellors, residential child care workers, nutrition/health advisors and aircraft mechanics.</p>
BENEFITS:	See above.
CASELOAD:	<p>1982-83: 170 participants (as of November 16, 1982)</p> <p>1983-84: 204 participants (anticipated)</p> <p>1984-85: 199 participants (anticipated)</p>
EXPENDITURES:	<p>1982-83: \$2.9 million (planned)</p> <p>1983-84: \$3.4 million (planned before Federal recovery estimated at \$1,117,400 DREI and \$.5 million GIT program)</p> <p>1984-85: \$3.3 million (planned before Federal recovery estimated at \$1,162,800 DREI and \$350,000 GIT program).</p>

MANITOBA

PROGRAM NAME:	Manitoba Graduates in Business Program
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Employment Services and Economic Security
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	<p>This program is designed to encourage private sector businesses in Manitoba to hire 1983 and 1984 graduates from post-secondary institutions to fill new permanent professional/technical positions (in areas specified in program guidelines) which contribute to the viability/growth of the business. Upon application approval, the program offers wage assistance for up to 52 weeks based on 60% of the gross wage paid per employee for the first half of the employment period and 40% for the second half. No assistance will be provided for any hours worked by each employee in excess of 8 hours per day and forty hours per week. The maximum subsidy per position is \$10,500; the maximum assistance per employer is \$21,000.</p>
BENEFITS:	<p>Employees are paid at least minimum wage; however, wages for positions which fall under the jurisdiction of an employees' association or union must be agreed upon by an accredited representative.</p>
CASELOAD:	1984-85: 140 jobs are anticipated.
EXPENDITURES:	1984-85: \$1.5 million has been allocated for the project.

MANITOBA

PROGRAM NAME: Manitoba Jobs and Training

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Employment Services and Economic Security

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The program offers wage assistance to private sector business, specified larger institutional organizations e.g., hospitals, schools, town councils, etc., and community/non-profit groups to encourage the creation of new positions which contribute to the economic viability/growth of the business/organization. Positions may be created under one of two program components: the Direct Employment component in which employers receive up to 50% of the hourly wage paid, to a maximum of \$4.00 per hour (if a business/larger institutional organization) or up to \$4.80 per hour (for smaller community/non-profit groups) or the Training and Employment Component wherein all employers are subsidized up to 50% of the hourly wage to a maximum of \$4.00 per hour. In addition to wage subsidies, all employers receive an employee benefit allowance of up to 10% of the wage assistance. All positions created through the program must provide a minimum of 30 hours per week with consecutive weeks of employment, (minimum of 10) and a minimum of 300 hours of employment per position. Salary assistance is available for a maximum of 20 weeks under "Direct Employment" and 30 weeks under "Training and Employment". For both components, the employer must submit an application for approval of the proposed position(s) and cannot hire an employee for the position until approval has been received. Employers applying for "Training and Employment" must also formulate a training plan with program administrators. Applications will be accepted until July 31, 1985 or until program funds are committed.

Employers are responsible for finding a suitable employee/trainee; final approval, however, rests with program administrators. Priority will be given to positions where the proposed employee falls into the category of Special Needs, i.e., social assistance recipients, immigrants, disadvantaged youth, disabled persons, and natives.

MANITOBA

Manitoba Jobs and
Training (cont'd)
BENEFITS:

Employees are paid minimum wage or the wages indicated on the application form (whichever is greater), provided these are agreed upon by an accredited representative of the employee's association or union, if applicable. Employees are to be paid at least twice a month, or as agreed by employer/employee. The program will not subsidize overtime or severance pay.

CASELOAD:

1984-85: 2,100 positions anticipated

EXPENDITURES:

\$ 7.0 million planned for program duration

MANITOBA

PROGRAM: Core Area Training and Employment Agency

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Education

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Provides a variety of training and employment opportunities to inner city disadvantaged persons. Actual programs vary depending upon the employment needs of the communities; there are approximately 40 communities offering services. The focus is on natives, immigrants and single parents.

CASELOAD: 1983-84: 400 positions (anticipated)

EXPENDITURES: 1983-84: \$3.0 million (planned)

SASKATCHEWAN

PROGRAM NAME: Employment Support Program (ESP)

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Social Services

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The aim of ESP is to provide employment and training opportunities for:

- employable social assistance recipients, and
- persons requesting and eligible for social assistance who have
 - o limited work experience
 - o few marketable job skills.

The three components of ESP are:

(1) Work Preparation and Placement Centres

Grants based on a portion of the current minimum wage are provided to non-government agencies that offer work assessments, employment counselling, and arrange for work or training placements in both the public and private sectors.

Benefits:	Participants receive minimum wage for an average of 6 weeks.
Caseload:	1982-83: 7 placement projects involving 18.5 full-time positions as agency staff and 55 other placements, each of which could have involved more than one participant. 1983-84: 7 projects, 325 individuals in subsidized placements.
Expenditures:	1982-83: \$785,839 (of which \$369,000 was associated with outside placements). 1983-84: \$917,800

(2) Subsidized Industries

Wage subsidies are provided to facilitate the development of potentially viable industries, businesses, and other commercial enterprises (for example, market gardens, greenhouses, and the manufacture of lumber products).

Benefits:	Participants receive an amount equal to the level of social assistance to which they would have been entitled for an average of 52 weeks.
Caseload:	1981-82: 95 positions 1982-83: 127 positions 1983-84: 48 positions involving 87 individuals
Expenditures:	1981-82: \$927,000 1982-83: \$1,172,443 1983-84: \$447,650

SASKATCHEWANEmployment Support Program (ESP) (cont'd)
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION (cont'd)(3) Transitional Employment Placement

Grants based on a portion of the current minimum wage plus supervisory and overhead costs are provided to purchase positions in existing organizations to enable persons to acquire appropriate job skills and work experience.

Benefits:	Participants receive minimum wage for up to 52 weeks in the same position; participants may remain in the program for up to two years.
Caseload:	1983-84: 5 projects, 31 positions involving 72 individuals.
Expenditures:	1983-84: \$555,040

SASKATCHEWAN

PROGRAM NAME:	Saskatchewan Employment Development Program (formerly Saskatchewan JOBS Program)
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Social Services
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	The Saskatchewan Employment Development Program was established to create new jobs between April 1, 1984 and March 31, 1985 which do not result in the displacement of any employees, are full-time and provide employment for 20 to 26 weeks. The jobs must also provide a demonstrable economic or social benefit to the community. Jobs for periods of 4 to 20 weeks or 26 to 52 weeks may be considered if the other criteria are met. Eligible employment candidates must be legally entitled to work in Canada; reside, or be normally employed, in Saskatchewan; be unemployed; be available for full-time employment; and be currently in receipt of social assistance. Candidates must register with, and be referred to the project by, the local employment office. Federal and provincial government agencies or crown corporations and businesses which are not registered or licensed are not eligible employers. (This program replaces the Saskatchewan JOBS Program which ran from December 1, 1982 to March 31, 1984.)
BENEFITS:	The amount payable to an employer towards wages is the minimum wage of \$4.25 per hour plus, in respect of the amount of the wage subsidized, the employer's contributions to UI, CPP, Workers' Compensation, and holiday pay. In exceptional circumstances, payments with respect to candidates with special or supervisory skills may be increased to an amount not exceeding the CEIC provincial average wage for the occupational group plus the relevant share of the employer's contributions to the above benefits. In addition, local governments and non-profit organizations may receive up to \$50 per week per employment candidate, for essential overhead expenditures and capital costs.
CASELOAD:	Dec. 1982 - March 1984: 313 positions (under the Saskatchewan JOBS program). 1984-85: 1,500 positions are anticipated
EXPENDITURES:	Dec. 1982 - March 1984: \$1,744,819 (under the Saskatchewan JOBS program) 1984-85: \$ 9 million (budget)

SASKATCHEWAN

PROGRAM NAME: Family Income Plan (FIP)

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Social Services

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: FIP is designed to ensure that working families near or below the minimum wage levels, and having dependent children under 18 years of age, are better off working than receiving social assistance. The family's gross assets must not exceed a current market value of \$150,000; an income test is used to determine entitlement to FIP benefits.

BENEFITS: Effective April 1, 1984, the maximum benefit is \$100 monthly for each of the first 3 children, \$91 monthly for the fourth and each additional child; where family income exceeds \$8,200 annually plus family allowances, benefits are decreased by \$1 for every \$2 of additional income.

CASELOAD: 1981-82: 7,292 families (average)
1982-83: 7,100 families (average)
March 1983: 7,421 families

EXPENDITURES: 1981-82: \$12,416,501 (total expenditures; includes adjustments to previous year's grants.)
1982-83: \$15,700,000 (total expenditures; includes adjustments to previous year's grants.)

SASKATCHEWAN

PROGRAM NAME: Work Preparation Centres (Work Activity Projects)

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Social Services

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Two work preparation centres are operated in the province to assist persons to find and maintain a job as an alternative to receiving social assistance.

BENEFITS: Training allowances paid to participants are equivalent to the provincial minimum wage.

CASELOAD: Approximately 745 participants were involved with the Regina and Prince Albert Work Preparation Centres during 1981-82. 759 participants were involved in 1982-83.

EXPENDITURES: 1981-82: \$295,893 (federal and provincial gross expenditure)
1982-83: \$311,140 (federal and provincial gross expenditure)
1983-84: \$366,584

SASKATCHEWAN

PROGRAM NAME: Saskatchewan Skills Development Program

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Advanced Education and Manpower/Social Services

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: This program is intended for social assistance recipients classified as employable and who would benefit from education, retraining and job preparation experiences. Applicants must have been receiving social assistance for 3 months and have been actively seeking employment in order to be eligible for referral to the program. The program began June 1, 1984 and will continue until March 31, 1986.

BENEFITS: Persons enrolled in this program will receive regular social assistance benefits as well as special allowances for child care, clothing and transportation where necessary.

CASELOAD: 1984-85: 2,275 (anticipated)
1985-86: 1,225 (anticipated)

EXPENDITURES: June 1984-March 1986 Program budget: \$5.1 million

SASKATCHEWAN

PROGRAM NAME: Saskatchewan ACCESS - Youth Employment

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Advanced Education and Manpower

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: This program, begun May 1, 1984, is intended to assist unemployed youth by providing them with the opportunity to gain work experience with emphasis in the private sector. The Department will provide wage subsidies of \$2.50 per hour to eligible employers for the creation of full-time jobs (lasting 24 to 30 weeks) during the period of May 1, 1984 to March 16, 1985. Applicants must be between the ages of 16 and 24, registered with a Canada Employment Centre and actively seeking work. They must also have been unemployed for 10 of the previous 26 weeks in order to be eligible; however, youth who are unemployed SAP recipients are immediately eligible. Eligible employers include farmers, business people, non-profit organizations and local governments. Employers receive funding in the form of a grant upon completion of a project; funding is on the basis of a 30 - 40 hour work week.

BENEFITS: See above.

CASELOAD: May 1984 - March 1985: 1,000 positions anticipated.

EXPENDITURES: May 1984 - March 1985: \$3 million (budget).

SASKATCHEWAN

PROGRAM NAME: New Careers Corporation

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Parks and Renewable Resources

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: This program which began in May, 1984, is intended for persons receiving provincial social assistance who would benefit from additional training opportunities. The program offers 60-70 training spots per year at institutes and community colleges. Training opportunities are provided via three major recreational projects in Meadow Lake, Lake Diefenbaker and Regina Beach.

BENEFITS: See above.

CASELOAD: 200 persons over 3 years.

EXPENDITURES: \$7,064,000 over 3 years.

ALBERTA

PROGRAM NAME:	Employment Skills Program (ESP)
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Social Services and Community Health/Manpower
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	<p>ESP provides short-term work experience opportunities (max. 6 months) within provincial government departments for social allowance recipients who are willing to work but are hard to place competitively because of one or more of the following: poor work history, a lack of skills, presence of a handicapping condition which creates an employment barrier. Projects are approved jointly by Rehabilitation Services of Alberta Social Services and Community Health, Manpower Services and the department sponsoring the project. Candidates are referred to ESP by their Employment Opportunities Program (EOP) counsellor and attempts are made to match the client with a work experience project suitable to their skill levels and wishes. Counselling is also provided to secure ongoing employment. Participant follow-up after three months showed that 74% of participants had reduced or eliminated their dependence on social allowance.</p>
BENEFITS:	Counselling and employment placement activities are provided by Department of Social Services and Community Health workers; trainee wages of \$5.50 per hour are paid by Manpower.
CASELOAD:	<p>October 1979-March 1982: Work experience provided to over 500 social allowance clients working in 14 Alberta government departments.</p> <p>1982-83: Work experience provided to 299 clients working in 18 Alberta government departments.</p> <p>1983-84: Work experience provided to 563 clients working in 21 departments.</p>
EXPENDITURES:	<p>1980-81: \$593,925 (trainee allowances only)</p> <p>1981-82: \$660,000 (trainee allowances only) \$ 75,243 (federal share)</p> <p>1982-83: \$1.5 million (budget estimate)</p>

ALBERTA

PROGRAM NAME: Day Care Subsidy Program

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Social Services and Community Health

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The Day Care Subsidy Program assists low-income families to pay for day care costs while they are working, attending educational institutions or where the parent or child has special needs.

BENEFITS: Benefit levels are calculated using a sliding fee scale based on income and family size, with a maximum subsidy of \$215 per child/month.

CASELOAD: The monthly average caseload for 1983-84 was 7,078 families or 8,477 children. The majority of these families require day care because the parents are employed, attending an educational institution or are handicapped. Day care is provided also to meet the special needs of children in low-income families. These special needs include protection for those children who otherwise would need child protection action recommended in writing by a social worker or other services for the child recommended by a medical doctor or psychologist.

EXPENDITURES: 1981-82: \$2,932,317 (federal share)
\$8,592,815 (provincial share)
1982-83: \$13,731,368
1983-84: \$14,786,000 (budget estimate for Family Subsidies)

ALBERTA

PROGRAM NAME: Work Activity Project

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Social Services and Community Health

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The Calgary Work Activity Project, in operation since 1972, has three basic objectives:

- i) development of appropriate on-the-job conduct and initiative;
- ii) upgrading basic literacy; and
- iii) enhancement of social and personal functioning.

Participants spend equal time engaged in the Work Activity phase (providing maintenance and repair services for senior citizen homeowners) and the academic upgrading aspects of the program (including counselling and life skill exercises).

BENEFITS: See above.

CASELOAD: During 1981, the Calgary Work Activity Project engaged 91 participants, 17 of whom completed the program and 21 of whom were still in the project at year end. During 1982-83, 81 persons participated, 27 of whom completed the program, 25 of whom were still involved at year end and 29 of whom did not complete the program.

EXPENDITURES: 1981-82: \$213,120 (federal share)
\$369,578 (provincial share)
1982-83: \$410,231
1983-84: \$494,410

ALBERTA

PROGRAM NAME: Opportunity Corps

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Manpower

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The goal of the Opportunity Corps is to help northern Albertans become self-supporting by giving them the opportunity to gain job and life skills. Participants must be at least 17 years old and residents of the community in which they are applying; they usually have been out of school for at least one year, have been unsuccessful at finding or holding a job, have few job and/or coping skills and are not ready or eligible for regular training programs. Among other factors, the person's dependency on public funds is taken into consideration.

Trainees are involved in "work activity projects" which are requested by the community and must provide valuable training as well as some benefit to the community. Projects range from renovation of day care centres to construction of arenas. During the 8 to 12 months of skills training, participants are also involved in a life skills program, may take short courses at a Community or Alberta Vocational Centre, and receive counselling as required. Upon completion of the program, program staff help participants choose and gain a permanent job or further training.

BENEFITS: Trainees are paid an hourly training wage. Wages are adjusted as competency and productivity increases.

CASELOAD: 1982-83: 200-250 participants at any given time.

EXPENDITURES: 1983-84: \$3.6 million (projected)

ALBERTA

PROGRAM NAME: Priority Employment Program (PEP)

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Manpower

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: PEP provides work opportunities for unemployed Albertans during the winter months (November 1 to April 30). Potential employees must be 16 years of age or older and legally entitled to work in Canada, and resident of Alberta for the last 3 years. The program includes two distinct elements, each offering employment and/or training opportunities:

1. Municipal governments, groups and non-profit community organizations may sponsor projects offering continuous employment for 2-6 months for which they will be reimbursed the minimum wage for each project employee plus 10% to cover employee benefit costs.
2. Provincial government departments may hire employees at \$5.50 an hour for projects offering continuous employment for 4-6 months.

BENEFITS: See above.

CASELOAD: November 1, 1982 - April 30, 1983: approximately 11,000 jobs
1983-84: approximately 11,000 jobs
1984-85: approximately 3,000 jobs

EXPENDITURES: November 1, 1982 - April 30, 1983: \$26.4 million
1983-84: \$25.9 million (budget)
1984-85: \$12.0 million (budget)

ALBERTA

PROGRAM NAME: Wage Subsidy (formerly the first component of the Priority Employment Program)

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Manpower

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: This program, introduced in April 1984, is a year round wage subsidy for employers in small businesses or farms and is designed to create new jobs for unemployed residents and retain staff who would otherwise be laid off. Positions must be filled by persons legally entitled to work and, as of November 1 1984, a resident of Alberta for the past 3 years. In order to be eligible for the subsidy, the positions created must be for full-time work (more than 32 hours/week) for a minimum of 3 months and a maximum of 6 months.

BENEFITS: Employers receive a subsidy for 50% of wages paid, to a maximum amount of \$2.50/hour.

CASELOAD: 1984-85: 12,000-15,000 positions

EXPENDITURES: 1984-85: \$30 million (budget)

ALBERTA

PROGRAM NAME: Alberta Career Centres

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Manpower

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Alberta Career Centres provide a broad range of services to assist individuals in all aspects of their career development. The centres provide counselling assistance in a variety of areas including selecting personally appropriate occupations, re-entry into the labour force (includes assistance in assessing employment-related skills and job search techniques), referral to agencies offering training, educational or placement services, identification of skills, training and/or education required to enter various occupations and information regarding forms of financial assistance available to take advantage of training and educational opportunities.

BENEFITS: See above.

CASELOAD: 1981-82: 20,700 participants
1982-83: 28,000 participants (anticipated)

EXPENDITURES: 1981-82: \$1.1 million
1982-83: \$1.5 million (projected)

ALBERTA

PROGRAM NAME: Employment Opportunities Program (EOP)

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Social Services and Community Health (SSCH)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: EOP is a rehabilitation program for clients of the Department of Social Services and Community Health to assist them to attain self-sufficiency and independence from government supportive services through employment. EOP staff, located throughout the province and often co-located with departmental service delivery staff in district SSCH offices, provide assessment, employment preparation, individual or group counselling, placement into training or employment and follow-up services to persons who are not job-ready due to a physical, psychological, educational or social problem which prevents their movement into employment and independence.

BENEFITS: Items of assistance include union dues to commence employment, trade tools (max. \$100), clothing (max. \$107), payment of auto insurance premiums (max. 6 months), transportation, day care, telephone and other work-related items. (Rates as of August 1982.)

CASELOAD: EOP handled an average caseload of 5,015 clients per month and during 1983-84 provided services to a total of 14,176 clients. In 1983-84, EOP placed 3,135 persons in employment and 2,052 in training.

EXPENDITURES:

1981-82:	\$1,093,537 (federal share)
	\$1,980,278 (provincial share)
1982-83:	\$2,481,442 (budget estimate)
1983-84:	\$2,308,870 (estimate)
1984-85:	\$2,436,650 (estimate)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROGRAM NAME:	Individual Opportunity Plan (IOP)
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Human Resources (MHR)
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	<p>Based on a partnership between Ministry staff and each client, the Individual Opportunity Plan offers recipients of income assistance a continuum of resources to support their efforts to independence. In most situations Individual Opportunity Planning focuses on those clients who have been in receipt of income assistance for at least eight months and who are not job-ready. Through an assessment process clients are assisted to identify the barriers keeping them from employment. An Individual Opportunity Plan Agreement is then established detailing the steps the client and the Ministry will take to reduce the barriers.</p> <p>Programs available to clients participating in an Individual Opportunity Plan include the: Incentive Allowance for Employment Program, Educational, Vocational and Rehabilitation Services, Job Action, Ministry of Labour/Ministry of Human Resources Joint Training Assistance Program, Work Activity Projects (see following pages) and Assistance for Work, Clothing and Transportation (which is described on page II.A.35 of Section II, Provincial/Territorial Social Assistance Programs).</p>
BENEFITS:	In addition to Basic Income Assistance, clients participating in an Individual Opportunity Plan also receive benefits specific to the program in which they are involved.
CASELOAD:	April 1984: approximately 8,000 clients/month
EXPENDITURES:	See specific programs.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROGRAM NAME: Incentive Allowance for Employment Program

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Human Resources (MHR)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The Incentive Allowance for Employment Program provides GAIN recipients who do not have recent employment experience with an opportunity to enhance their self-confidence and skill level through a part-time work experience. Participants in the incentive program may receive supervision and instruction in non-profit or private agencies and organizations, in government offices, and in private sector businesses. The Incentive Placement is made for an initial six months with an additional six months possible within 36 consecutive months.

An Individual Opportunity Plan Agreement is signed by the client and MHR specifying the type of placement, duration, allowance and goals to be achieved.

BENEFITS: A single recipient may receive up to \$50 monthly for a maximum of 20 hours of work-like experience and a recipient with a dependent may receive up to \$100 monthly for 40 hours. The combined value of the Incentive Allowance, the earnings exemption and the exemption on family maintenance shall not exceed \$50 monthly for a single individual or \$100 monthly for a family.

CASELOAD: March 1983: 784 participants (during month)
April 1984: Approximately 845 clients/month

EXPENDITURES: 1981-82: \$452,904 (Gross expenditures)
1982-83: \$659,820 (Gross expenditures)
1983-84: \$606,956 (Gross expenditures)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROGRAM NAME: Educational, Vocational and Rehabilitation Services

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Human Resources

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: For income assistance recipients who are not job-ready the financial, educational and training services of CEIC, the provincial ministries of Education and Health, Vocational Rehabilitation Services and other community resources may be used to develop a suitable training plan for the client's individual needs. The academic upgrading or vocational training must clearly enhance the individual's employment potential and meet with Ministry approval; the training period must not exceed two years.

BENEFITS: In addition to Basic Income Assistance, and where no other financial assistance is available, MHR may pay the training course fee plus up to \$100 each month for essential costs such as transportation and school supplies.

CASELOAD: March 1983: 5,194 participants (during month)
April 1984: approximately 5,646 clients/month

EXPENDITURES: 1981-82: \$1,359,888 (Gross expenditures)
1982-83: \$2,610,495 (Gross expenditures)
1983-84: \$2,671,240 (Gross expenditures)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROGRAM NAME: Job Action Program

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Human Resources

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Job Action teaches income assistance recipients how to prepare for and obtain an interview and a job. The client is given social support, basic information on the job market, an outline of employer expectations and the location of opportunities. He is then encouraged to complete a self-directed job search. In addition to the regular Job Action, there is a two week refresher course for clients who have completed the program, but who have not yet found employment. This course continues the momentum of the original program, provides ongoing group support, and enhancement of job search skills.

Evening workshops, held once a month for persons recently returned to work or still looking for work, provide a forum for exchanging job-search information, resolve on-the-job problems and encourage clients in their job search activities.

BENEFITS: In addition to Basic Income Assistance, the participant may receive up to \$50/week Training Allowance to a maximum of \$150 for a 3-week program. The Training Allowance is for program-related expenses.

CASELOAD: 1981-82: 901 participants
1982-83: approximately 1700 participants
1983-84: approximately 2,000 participants

EXPENDITURES: Included in the Educational, Vocational, and Rehabilitation budget.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROGRAM NAME: Joint Training Assistance Program/Income Assistance Component

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Human Resources/Labour

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The objective of this program is to provide opportunities to acquire work skills and on-the-job vocational training with an employer at the actual job site to persons receiving Income Assistance, persons receiving Income Assistance in their parents' unit, children in the home of a relative, or children in care. The program is restricted to persons 15 to 59 years of age.

BENEFITS: The employer is reimbursed for a portion of the wages paid to the client during the training period. Maximum reimbursement to the employer is \$2.50 per hour where the participant is paid \$5.00 per hour.

CASELOAD: 1981-82: 483 participants
1982-83: 324 participants
1983-84: 273 participants

EXPENDITURES: 1981-82: \$591,571 (Ministry of Labour budget)
1982-83: \$537,689 (Ministry of Labour budget)
1983-84: \$540,506 (Ministry of Labour budget)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROGRAM NAME:	Work Activity Projects
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Human Resources
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	The program is available to special groups such as the handicapped, persons in receipt of income assistance or other persons deemed to be in need who are unable to benefit from the other, more traditional, employment preparation programs. Trainees participate in three-to-six-month programs which include actual work experience in a supervised setting, educational upgrading, job search preparation, counselling and life skills education in such areas as money management. As of March 1984, there were four work activity projects operating in British Columbia.
BENEFITS:	In addition to income assistance, participants receive an allowance. The amount of the allowance varies with each project.
CASELOAD:	1981-82: Seven projects involving 661 participants March 1983: Four projects involving 69 participants (during month) March 1984: Four projects involving 60 participants (during month)
EXPENDITURES:	1981-82: \$1,351,487 (federal and provincial gross expenditure) 1982-83: \$1,252,208 (federal and provincial gross expenditure) 1983-84: \$611,735 (federal and provincial gross expenditure)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROGRAM NAME:	Youth Incentive Program
DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:	Human Resources
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	<p>The Youth Incentive Program provides youth aged 15-18 years who are in the care of the Ministry of Human Resources, or whose parents are on income assistance, and who lack the self confidence, work skills, or motivation, to obtain work independently and work satisfactorily at a job, with an opportunity to obtain work experience.</p> <p>Youth may participate in the Youth Incentive Program for up to six months, at which point a review of the placement is done. Six-month extensions may be authorized.</p> <p>Placements are made in non-profit agencies and organizations, or private sector businesses in the Vancouver region.</p>
BENEFITS:	The Youth Incentive Program provides eligible youth with an allowance of \$50 per month to cover program-related expenses for 25 hours of "volunteer" work.
CASELOAD:	N/A
EXPENDITURES:	1983-84: \$43,699

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROGRAM NAME: Personal Placement Program

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Public Service Commission/Labour

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The objective of the Personal Placement Program is to seek out employment opportunities within the provincial government for "job-ready" qualified persons who are physically, mentally or socially disadvantaged. The Personal Placement Employment Opportunity Program provides year-round training and skill development for those who are not job-ready. The types of clients assisted under the Personal Placement Program are persons who are physically or mentally handicapped or socially disadvantaged to such a degree that they experience difficulty in pursuing regular channels of employment.

BENEFITS: N/A

CASELOAD: 1,015 active clients

EXPENDITURES: 1982-83: \$100,000 - salary and travel
\$750,000 - training budget

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROGRAM NAME: Employment Initiatives for the Handicapped (replaces Community Involvement Program)

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Human Resources

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: This program enables 'GAIN for Handicapped' recipients to benefit from volunteer involvement in non-profit and government agencies and provides a monthly allowance to cover work-related expenses. There are two distinct components: one which provides volunteer placements with non-profit societies to improve the interpersonal skills and self-confidence of recipients unable to be employed. The second component provides short-term work experience through volunteer placement in non-profit or government agencies or private sector businesses to persons assessed as having a potential for employment. Participation is limited to 12 months in any 36 month period. The number of hours in placement will be negotiated to meet the needs of the client; all placements must be of benefit to the client. Agencies/businesses are eligible for from one to five placements and objectives of a placement are specified in an agreement among the agency, the client and the ministry.

BENEFITS: Participants receive \$50 per month in addition to regular 'GAIN for Handicapped' benefits.

CASELOAD: New Program: data not yet available.

EXPENDITURES: New Program: data not yet available.

YUKON

PROGRAM NAME: Yukon Opportunity Plan

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Health and Human Resources

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The objective of this program, which was implemented in November 1982, is to develop an effective range of employment referral, placement and training alternatives for social assistance recipients who are judged to be employable and available for work. The program was established in conjunction with other government departments and programs such as the Canada Employment Centre, Manpower and Labour, the (territorial) Public Service Commission, and Vocational Rehabilitation Services. The Coordinator of the Yukon Opportunity Plan is reviewing existing social assistance policies respecting tax-back rates on wages and earnings, rates of assistance and conditions of continuing eligibility for the employable social assistance category. The co-ordinator also provides social workers with current data on training, counselling and employment projects so that workers may more effectively deal with their clients.

In addition, the Plan provides job search counselling and acts as a vehicle for departmental involvement with other government branches and agencies in the area of job readiness training.

BENEFITS: N/A

CASELOAD: N/A

EXPENDITURES: N/A

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

PROGRAM NAME: Short-Term Employment Program (STEP)

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: Economic Development and Tourism

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The Short-Term Employment Program is the Territorial Government's job creation program aimed at areas with limited wage employment opportunities. The objective of STEP is to facilitate the transition of employable social assistance recipients to employment. Town councils, non-profit agencies and community groups submit proposals for projects to regional committees for funding under STEP; jobs created under these projects must be new positions.

BENEFITS: Project participants are paid a weekly salary of \$200 by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism for up to one year per placement.

CASELOAD: N/A

EXPENDITURES: 1982-83: \$400,000 (budget)
1983-84: \$412,000 (estimate)
1984-85: \$412,000 (estimate)

IV - LINKAGES BETWEEN
PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL
DEPARTMENTS OF
SOCIAL SERVICES AND
THE CANADA EMPLOYMENT
AND IMMIGRATION COMMISSION

A. LINKAGES BETWEEN PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENTS OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND THE CANADA EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION COMMISSION

As part of its employment mandate, the objective of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) is "to further the attainment of national economic and social goals by realizing the full productive potential of Canada's human resources, by improving the functioning of the labour market, by promoting access to jobs for all Canadians, while supporting the initiatives of individuals to pursue their economic needs and, more generally, their self-fulfillment through work". In order to achieve this objective, the CEIC administers and/or funds a number of employment and training-related programs and services, both centrally and through its network of Canada Employment Centres in all provinces and territories. Canada Employment Centre counsellors provide assistance to job seekers in the development of personal job-search plans and techniques. Workers who are not job-ready are helped to identify and overcome barriers to employment; where the barriers lie outside the competence of Commission staff, the individual may be assisted by referral to community agencies for specialized training or academic upgrading. CEC's also offer a job referral and selection service to employers; employment counsellors may take action to interest prospective employers in job-seeking clients.

In addition to over 453 regular and over 200 itinerant CEC's across Canada, the CEIC utilizes a number of other mechanisms to facilitate an ongoing dialogue with provincial departments involved with employment and training initiatives, such as Education, Manpower and Social Services. The main formal link between the CEIC and provincial Departments of Social Services is the Federal-Provincial Joint Committee, established under the National Training Act. Each Committee is composed of senior officials of the regional CEIC offices, Social Services and other provincial departments and, in some cases, representatives from the private sector and other federal departments concerned with the labour market and the economy. Joint Committee consultations include training and labour market policies and programs.

The components of the National Training Program are also operated through the co-operation of CEIC and the provincial governments. Under the Institutional Training Program, for example, CEIC purchases courses from provincial Departments of Education or their counterparts (and, in some cases, from private institutions). Such courses range from basic training for skill development to high skill training (see Section IV.B).

Although perhaps outside the scope of this report, it should be noted that another link between the CEIC and provincial departments is the client selection committee which is appointed in each province under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons (VRDP) Act. (In some provinces, the function of this committee is decentralized.) Each committee consists of at least the Co-ordinator/Director of Vocational Rehabilitation Services from the Department of Social Services, a representative from the CEIC regional office, and one other member, often from the Department of Education. All training plans for VRDP clients must be approved by this committee.

In most regions of Canada, other linkages between the CEIC and the Department of Social Services are quite extensive, ranging from senior management level discussions to interaction at the field workers' level. The linkages may include any (or all) of the following:

- letters of understanding between the two levels of government respecting common objectives and the co-ordination of initiatives designed to improve the employment or training opportunities of the disadvantaged and the chronically unemployed;
- co-location of Social Services line workers in local CEC offices in order to promote an awareness of CEIC programs and services available to unemployed employable social assistance applicants (among others); and
- daily liaison between Social Services line workers and CEC counsellors concerning assessment and placement of clients; and
- joint pilot projects which generally aim to develop job readiness and employment skills for specific disadvantaged groups, such as sole-support mothers.

In terms of initial and continuing eligibility for social assistance, able-bodied unemployed applicants in all provinces may be required to produce evidence that they are making reasonable efforts to secure gainful employment and/or to avail themselves of every possible means of self-support and rehabilitation. In most cases, the first requirement involves registration by the applicant at the local Canada Employment Centre, while the second may involve exploration of any potential Unemployment Insurance (UI) entitlement. In any event, liaison between provincial authorities and CEIC officials is a crucial element in the intake process for unemployed employables, both in the determination of eligibility for social assistance and, from the CEIC's perspective, in the prevention and detection of potential overpayments of UI benefits.

Specific CEIC/Social Services regional initiatives other than the joint committees under the National Training Act and VRDP Agreements are listed by province on the following pages. The chart on page IV.A.9 provides a breakdown of Canada Employment Centres by type and province/territory.

Specific Regional Initiatives

1. Newfoundland

- (i) A tele-conference system involving provincial and CEIC officials is used to promote programs and services.
- (ii) Department of Social Services has input in the selection of trainees for Training for Tomorrow - a CEIC sponsored training course for sole - support mothers (under the National Institutional Training Program - see Section IV.B); the course includes job search skills and personal development for women wishing to enter further training programs and/or employment.

2. Prince Edward Island

- (i) Ongoing liaison between Health and Social Services and CEC staff concerning information exchange, referral of clients and case conferences; 4 of the 5 main CEC's are located close to the provincial Regional Services Centres which include Health and Social Services field offices; one CEC is in a Regional Service Centre.
- (ii) Federal-Provincial Sub-Committee on Special Needs Clients includes a representative from Health and Social Services and the Employment Counsellor Specialist from the Charlottetown CEC.
- (iii) Provincial Employment Preparation and Job Creation Programs (see Section III) had two CEIC representatives on start-up committees; meetings held with CEIC staff; staff of both departments work closely on individual cases.
- (iv) School drop-outs are referred to CEC's or the Specialized Youth Unit.
- (v) CEC staff have ongoing liaison with Mental Health Units, Rehabilitation Services, Workers Compensation and Probation Services on an individual basis.
- (vi) Provincial Department of Industry is consulted by CEIC Employment Development Branch on Summer Canada and Canada Works projects submissions before final approval of projects.
- (vii) Referrals were made by the local CEC to the Employment Training Corporation which was funded by the Department of Industry with input from Health and Social Services.

3. Nova Scotia

- (i) "Letter of Understanding" between CEIC and Department of Social Services to "co-ordinate the activities of both governments which impact on the employment of the disadvantaged and chronically unemployed, particularly those persons receiving income maintenance payments, and to improve their potential for gainful employment"; envisage that this will be achieved through a joint work group as a sub-committee of the Labour Market Needs Committee (federal-provincial committee under the National Training Act).
- (ii) Workshop of provincial and federal field officers planned to review and/or develop more effective program and service delivery methods.
- (iii) Role of quasi-government projects, such as Outreach, being assessed with a view towards promoting wider direct participation and involvement in program and service delivery to disadvantaged worker clients.

4. New Brunswick

- (i) "Letter of Understanding" between CEIC and the Department of Social Services concerning the sharing of information on clients.
- (ii) Joint projects with the Department of Labour and Human Resources which aim to develop job readiness and employment skills, notably the GIT Special Needs (see Section IV) and Training in the Work Setting (see Section III).
- (iii) There are presently 22 Outreach projects in the province, and each maintains close working relationships with Social Services and other provincial departments such as Workers Compensation, Health, Labour and Human Resources, Community Colleges, and Justice.

5. Québec

- (i) Administrative arrangements concerning consultation between CEIC and the Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de la Sécurité du revenu (MMSRQ) - Ministry of Manpower and Income Security - concerning the operation of job creation programs.
- (ii) 1979 agreement between CEIC and Ministère des Affaires sociales - Ministry of Social Affairs - (formerly responsible for Social Aid) concerning assignment of Unemployment Insurance benefits; negotiating revisions with MMSRQ (now responsible for Social Aid) with respect to the federal Privacy Act.
- (iii) Negotiating two agreements with MMSRQ: one concerning exchange of certain information on Social Aid and UI recipients for administrative purposes and another for planning/research purposes.
- (iv) Social Aid recipients who are initially assisted by the Centres Travail - Québec may be referred to a CEC.

6. Ontario

- (i) Co-ordinating committee in Metro Toronto addresses youth unemployment issues; several initiatives have resulted from a 1982 review by CEIC and the Ministry of Community and Social Services (MCSS) of a study on youth employment strategies to assist disadvantaged youth - eg., Specialized Youth Unit, Metro Youth Corps; possibility of extension of committee to deal with employment strategies for welfare recipients.
- (ii) Discussions which were initiated between MCSS, Health and Welfare Canada and CEIC at a national level have resulted in CEIC Ontario Region offering to place up to 9000 employable welfare recipients in the Career-Access Program (see Section IV.B).
- (iii) Ongoing liaison of CEC field staff with municipal governments and agencies and numerous provincial ministries with respect to project assessment and development; communities can also benefit from this joint consultation on programs and policies.
- (iv) Federal/Provincial Sole-support Mothers Project in Metro Toronto (see Section III) - co-funded by CEIC and MCSS.
- (v) Provincial Employment Support Initiative (see Section III) - 9 pilot projects being implemented and evaluated; aim to provide more co-ordinated service to sole-support mothers; client assessment and maintenance by MCSS, referrals to CEC counsellors for services.
- (vi) Under the National Institutional Training Program (see Section IV.B) several orientation courses are purchased from the province by CEIC which are used extensively to assist social assistance recipients (for example, Job Readiness Training and Work Adjustment Training); many participants are sole-support mothers; liaison between local CEC counsellors and welfare workers concerning referral of social assistance clients to a broad range of skill training and upgrading courses.

7. Manitoba

- (i) Winnipeg Core Area Initiative Agreement (joint agreement-federal, provincial, and City of Winnipeg) - Special Needs Strategy carried out through Canada Core Area Employment and Counselling Centre operated by CEIC (includes Youth Unit and Employment Development Branch Unit); units co-operate with Core Area Initiatives Office, the City and provincial Employment Training Agency in addressing special needs of Core Area residents and employers; target clients: natives, women, youth, refugees, welfare recipients.
- (ii) Northern Development Agreement (CEIC, Canada Department of Regional Industrial Expansion and Manitoba Department of Northern Affairs) - application of regular CEIC programs plus other developmental initiatives to improve human resource and economic

opportunities for northern residents, delivered through CEC's and Employment Development Branch offices in northern Manitoba. The CEIC Manitoba Region has recently appointed a Co-ordinator for the Northern Development Agreement.

- (iii) Periodic Human Resource Committee meetings in CEC's of provincial, church, municipal and CEC staff to review and exchange information on programs and services - joint action plans for welfare clients have resulted (eg., Career Opportunities in Preparation for Employment - see Section III), as well as placement of welfare clients in temporary positions in CEC's through the provincial Job Experience Program.

8. Saskatchewan

- (i) Local CEC and provincial Social Services staff co-operate in assessing mutual clients and referring clients to services such as Basic Job Readiness Training (under the National Institutional Training Program) or Outreach projects.
- (ii) Regina, Prince Albert, North Battleford and Yorkton CEC's have personnel either on the Board of Directors or the selection committee of local projects funded under the provincial Employment Support Program (see Section III).
- (iii) Regina and Prince Albert CEC's may refer clients to the relevant provincial Work Preparation Centre (see Section III) or, in co-operation with the province, to non-governmental self-supporting projects.
- (iv) Regina CEC counsellors and social service workers use mutual information form.
- (v) Lists of employable Saskatchewan Assistance Plan clients are sent to Swift Current CEC for consideration for placement in programs such as Canada Works and Career Access.
- (vi) Discussions underway with Department of Social Services regarding improved local linkages and possible joint client assessment and referral to federal, provincial and non-government programs and services.

9. Alberta/Northwest Territories

- (i) CEC Alberta Enhanced Co-ordination Initiatives (as a result of NEED program and tightening of social assistance policy for unemployed employables):
 - meeting of CEIC Regional Director General and Deputy Minister of Alberta Social Services and Community Health (SSCH) to identify potential areas for improved working relationships between each organization's field staff;

- Director of Employment and Immigration and ADM of SSCH undertook six field staff meetings throughout the province to update each other on program knowledge, UI/welfare linkages and policy interpretation;
 - revised transmittal form for SSCH/CEIC field communication;
 - regional office continues to follow up when problem cases surface.
- (ii) Various CEIC programs have had an impact on employment prospects of welfare clients (eg., NEED, Outreach, Job Corps, Career Access).
- (iii) Project implemented in conjunction with federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Alberta Departments of Manpower and SSCH to co-ordinate client referrals to federal and provincial training income support systems so that persons are not deterred from trying to get off welfare; field staff to receive a guidebook on program policy and criteria for use in client referrals.

10. British Columbia/Yukon

- (i) Most CEC's have developed good rapport with Ministry of Human Resources (MHR) and meet on either a regular or an "as need" basis to resolve mutual problems regarding the provision of service to the unemployed.
- (ii) On an occasional basis, the Special Needs Counsellor of the Prince George CEC conducts information seminars on CEC programs and services as well as job-search techniques for the MHR sponsored Job Finding Club.
- (iii) The Quesnel CEC, through an Outreach Project (known as Quesnel Tillicum Society - Native Friendship Centre), has signed an agreement with MHR, whereby MHR has the right to refer clients to the Job Finding Club of the Outreach Project on a fee-for-service basis.
- (iv) The Special Youth Unit (SYU) of the Tenth Avenue CEC in Vancouver receives referrals from and refers clients to the MHR's Emergency Services Unit; both units deal mainly with a hard-core youth clientele. Similar reciprocal referral arrangements exist between the SYU and several MHR funded Neighbourhood Houses and the MHR funded West Side Youth Services.
- (v) Managers and supervisors of the Metro District CEC in Vancouver have met with MHR officials to co-ordinate the delivery of programs and services offered by both MHR and CEC to resolve outstanding liaison problems and to improve service delivery to the unemployed. A second meeting of counsellors, agents and financial assistance workers is planned to develop practical solutions to every-day problems in inter-agency liaison.

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- (vi) Two CEC offices in the Fraser Valley District have implemented a system of selective registration in which MHR encourages only those clients with employment skills that are currently in demand to register with the CEC.
- (vii) For the past five years, an Employment Counsellor from the Victoria CEC office has served as a Board Member on the Senior Work Activity Project of the Boys and Girls Club which is funded by MHR; the objective of this organization is to provide life skills and work orientation for juvenile males.

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

Canada Employment Centres By Province/Territory and Type of Centre

PROVINCE	CANADA EMPLOYMENT CENTRES ^{1,2}			
	REGULAR CEC'S	ON- CAMPUS CEC'S	ITINERANT CEC'S	CO- LOCATION PROJECTS ³
Newfoundland	17	3	4	
Prince Edward Island	6	2	2	
Nova Scotia	33	9	15	
New Brunswick	22	7	11	1
Québec	127	54	31	
Ontario	117	15	37	16
Manitoba	19	6	25	
Saskatchewan	18	4	50	
Alberta/NWT	38	5	41	
BC/Yukon	57	6	23	1
TOTAL	454	111	239	18

- 1 Regular Canada Employment Centres (including branches) offer their services and programs on a full-time basis to Canadians. On-campus CEC's are generally a full-time operation although some operate on a part-time basis; their clientele consists of university and community college students only. Itinerant offices offer all regular CEC employment programs and services to the Canadian public in remote and rural areas on a part-time basis, with staff from a regular CEC travelling to a number of points of service on a regular basis. In addition to the CEC's included in this table, there are 30 special CEC offices across Canada where special clients can avail themselves of regular programs and services; these special clients include youths, women, casual labourers, professionals, technicians and immigrants.
- 2 The numbers of regular, on-campus and itinerant CEC's are as of April 1984; the numbers of co-location projects were revised as of July 1984.
- 3 Although the number of "formal" co-location projects has decreased in the past few years, provincial Social Services field workers still maintain liaison with CEC officials on an informal basis. Specific co-location sites are as follows: **Ontario** - Bracebridge, Midland, Orillia, Parry Sound, Chatham, London, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Walkerton, Windsor, Barrie, Collingwood, Toronto Centre, Toronto, High Park, York-Weston and Scarborough; **New Brunswick** - Saint John; **British Columbia** -Broadway West.

B. CEIC PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

B. CEIC PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

This section contains brief summaries of only those CEIC programs and services which were deemed to be relevant in the context of this overview of government initiatives affecting unemployed employables. All summaries were validated by CEIC officials during the summer of 1984. Program and funding changes which occurred in the fall of 1984 have not been incorporated.

In the fall of 1983, CEIC revised and consolidated its 12 existing job creation programs into four new programs to meet the changing requirements of the labour market and of Canadians seeking work. The consolidation of the 12 programs into the four new programs is outlined below. A page reference is given for those programs which were described in the July 1983 update of this report.

1. Canada Works

- Canada Community Development Projects (certain components) - page IV.B.5 of July 1983 Update
- Community Employment Program - page IV.B.16 of July 1983 update
- New Employment Expansion and Development Program - page IV.B.31 of July 1983 Update
- Summer Canada (certain components) - was not included in this report
- UI Job Creation Program - page IV.B.39 of July 1983 Update

2. Career-Access

- Canada Community Services Projects - page IV.B.6 of July 1983 Update
- New Technology Employment Program - was not included in this report
- Portable Wage Subsidy Program - page IV.B.36 of July 1983 Update
- Program for the Employment - Disadvantaged - page IV.B.37 of July 1983 Update
- Summer Canada Internship Program - was not included in this report

3. Job Corps

- Local Employment Assistance Program (preparation projects) - page IV.B.20 of July 1983 Update
- Canada Community Development Projects (Youth Job Corps component) - was not specifically discussed in this report

4. Local Employment Assistance and Development (LEAD)

- Canada Community Development Projects (certain components) - page IV.B.5 of July 1983 Update
- Local Economic Development Assistance Program - page IV.B.19 of July 1983 Update
- Local Employment Assistance Program (retention projects) - page IV.B.20 of July 1983 Update

For further information on CEIC programs and services, please see the list of contacts in the Appendix.

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

PROGRAM NAME:	Canada Manpower Mobility Program (CMMP)
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	The Canada Manpower Mobility Program encourages workers who are unemployed, underemployed or about to become unemployed, and for whom work is not available locally, to seek or move to the nearest appropriate locality where a job is available. The program also assists persons who must travel to obtain employment services which are not available to them locally.
BENEFITS:	<p>Exploratory Assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encourages workers to seek employment in the nearest areas where suitable work is available; <p>Relocation Assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encourages the worker to relocate along with family members to an area where suitable employment has been found; the basic allowance to assist in covering relocation costs of workers is \$3,000. In special adjustment situations, the allowance may be increased to \$4,500; <p>Travel Assistance to Temporary Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assists workers to travel to temporary jobs of at least six weeks' duration but not exceeding 9 months, outside the worker's area of residence; <p>Travel Assistance to Seasonal Agricultural Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encourages workers to travel to accept seasonal agricultural work of up to nine months' duration; <p>Special Travel Assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enables workers to travel to obtain employment services not available in their home area.
CASELOAD:	In 1983-84, the Mobility Program aided in the relocation of 8,243 workers and their dependents. Another 4,708 workers received exploratory assistance. 1,447 persons were given special travel assistance, 1,529 workers and students received assistance to travel to temporary employment and 24,198 were assisted to travel to seasonal agricultural work. Total caseload for 1983-84 was 40,154.
EXPENDITURES:	<p>1982-83: \$7,854,620 (preliminary figures)</p> <p>1983-84: \$9,519,267 (preliminary figures)</p> <p>1984-85: \$13,186,000 (budget)</p>

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

PROGRAM NAME: Canada Works

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Canada Works, which was implemented September 12, 1983, creates incremental, productive term employment for unemployed persons in response to labour market dislocation and cyclical unemployment. Canada Works encourages private sector participation in productive activities such as enhancement of production capacity, pre-production, energy conservation and improvement of quality of life. Priority activities are those which promote economic recovery, result in incremental continuing employment and contribute to improvement of community assets or services without causing dependency.

Sponsors and employers from all sectors (including business, communities, and organizations) as well as individuals are eligible under the program. Municipalities are eligible to be employers if the provincial government raises no barriers. Federal and provincial departments and agencies cannot be direct employers. Participants are selected from the unemployed who have exhausted their Unemployment Insurance benefits, those who are receiving UI benefits, laid-off workers, social assistance recipients, workers from designated sectors under broader assistance programs, and students.

Proposals must create incremental employment with a minimum of 3 jobs per project for a minimum of 6 weeks and maximum of 52 weeks, except for students where the maximum duration is 18 weeks. Positions must not displace existing staff or laid-off workers and projects must not compete with existing services.

BENEFITS:

Wages and Other Costs:

- (i) up to \$325 per work week with a ceiling of \$125 per work week for other costs;
- (ii) under Section 38 of the UI Act, up to \$315 per work week (maximum UI benefit of \$255 plus a maximum \$60 supplement) with a ceiling of \$125 per work week for other costs. Persons participating under Section 38 may have their UI claim extended to the maximum 52 weeks plus an additional 6 weeks to look for employment.

Total wages paid to a participant, including any "top-up" wages paid by the employer, cannot exceed prevailing local rates for similar work.

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

Canada Works (cont'd)
BENEFITS (cont'd)

Capital Costs:

Up to \$100,000 per project of exceptional merit if
matched from another source.

CASELOAD:

1983-84: 258,800 participants

1984-85: 144,200 participants

EXPENDITURES:

1983-84: \$813.5 million (total program funds)

1984-85: \$623.0 million (total program funds)

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

- PROGRAM NAME: Canadian Industrial Renewal Program (CIRP)
- PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The program was created in October 1981, in support of the Government's new policies for the textile, clothing, footwear and tanning (TCFT) sectors. The CIRP is a series of special industrial and labour adjustment measures designed to foster the development of viable and competitive TCFT industries and assist those communities and workers most affected by the liberalization of world trade in TCFT commodities. The CIRP is available for the 1981-1982 to 1985-1986 five-year period with a \$357 million federal fund set aside to (1) help restructure, consolidate and modernize TCFT firms; to (2) develop and diversify the economic base of communities heavily dependent on TCFT industries and to (3) help displaced workers make the transition to new employment opportunities or take advantage of early retirement benefits.
- BENEFITS: Normal CEIC adjustment measures, along with the Labour Adjustment Benefit Program offered by Labour Canada and delivered by the CEIC, are available to all TCFT workers.
- In addition, all TCFT workers may benefit from CEIC special labour adjustment measures such as wage subsidies, enriched mobility assistance, enriched training allowances and, in communities most severely affected, additional job creation. These measures were announced in November 1982 as part of CIRP.
- The Canadian Industrial Renewal Board (CIRB) is also responsible for administering the industrial-oriented components of the CIRP, which include assistance through the Sector Firms Program, the Institutional Assistance Program and the Business and Industrial Development Program.
- Labour Adjustment Measures:
- i) Career-Access - Wage Subsidy
 - The wage subsidy provisions are described on page IV.B.8.

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADACanadian Industrial
Renewal Program (cont'd)
BENEFITS (cont'd)

- ii) Enriched Mobility Assistance (Canada Manpower Mobility Program (CMMP))
 - Mobility assistance is increased to three times the basic rate for affected workers wishing to accept temporary employment and up to a maximum of \$9,000 for unemployed workers wishing to permanently relocate. (CMMP is described on page IV.B.5.)
- iii) Enhanced Training Allowances (National Institutional Training Program)
 - Trainees receiving Unemployment Insurance, based on their weekly average insurable earnings, are entitled to a supplementary sum consisting of 1/6th of the weekly benefit rate. Trainees not receiving Unemployment Insurance will be entitled to an allowance equal to 70% of the average insurable earnings at the time of the layoff (to be determined by the Unemployment Insurance Agent). (The Institutional Training Program is described on page IV.B.28.)
- iv) Additional Job Creation
 - The assistance under CIRP is available for projects which will provide temporary and productive employment for former TCFT workers in eligible communities and areas. These workers, having exhausted their Unemployment Insurance benefits, may receive contributions for approved job creation projects which include wages in the order of 20% above the provincial minimum wage for project managers, and a maximum of \$100 weekly for other project costs.

CASELOAD:

There are 24 Dependent TCFT Communities, within which 7 Special Areas have been designated under the CIRB since April 1982, for a period of 2 years. Five areas are in Québec and 2 in Ontario.

EXPENDITURES:

1981-82: \$8.1 million (estimated expenditure from regular program funding)
 1982-83: \$9.0 million (estimated cost from regular program funding)
 1983-84: \$14.8 million (estimated cost from regular program funding)

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

PROGRAM NAME: Career-Access

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Career-Access was implemented September 12, 1983. It is a wage subsidy program designed to provide employment opportunity and experience to disabled, disadvantaged and inexperienced persons who have demonstrated difficulty in entering, re-entering or staying in the labour market. The program facilitates entry or re-entry into the labour market or transition from school to work and assists in overcoming social and cultural barriers to employment. Community groups or agencies are used to provide pre- and post-placement services.

Employers can be businesses, organizations or individuals. Municipalities are eligible to be employers if the provincial government raises no barriers. Federal departments and agencies are eligible employers for returning students in Career-Access internships. Participants may include Job Corps graduates (see page IV.B.15), and the disadvantaged coming off institutional or language training, and persons with special needs (including long-term welfare recipients).

Eligible employment must be full time (except for the handicapped and students in work/study situations), must not cause displacement of another employee, and must provide supervised on-the-job learning and experience at a minimum wage level which is appropriate to the position. Employment can last up to 52 weeks for non-students and up to 18 weeks for students.

BENEFITS: Depending on the participant, the wage subsidy can cover up to 85% of gross wages with the norm situated at 50% of gross wages, to a maximum of \$15,000 per year per participant. Up to an additional \$80/week/person may be provided to non-profit or charitable organizations to cover other costs.

Single community groups can receive up to \$50,000, and more than one community group working together up to \$100,000, to assist with the delivery of Career-Access. Facilities or equipment for the disabled can be provided to a maximum of \$10,000.

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

Career-Access (cont'd)	1983-84:	40,000 participants
CASELOAD:	1984-85:	91,900 participants
EXPENDITURES:	1983-84:	\$115.2 million (total program funds)
	1984-85:	\$317.1 million (total program funds)

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

PROGRAM NAME:	CHOICES
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	CHOICES is a unique computerized counselling system that is programmed with more than 800 primary occupations as well as more than 2,500 similar occupations and is geared to help users explore all the career possibilities open to them. The complementary Education and Training File, which includes data on over 10,000 programs of study at about 450 schools, is also available. A third component, the Linkage File, allows interface between the other two files. CHOICES terminals have been installed in 47 CEC's across Canada, while several other CEC's provide part-time itinerant service.
BENEFITS:	N/A
CASELOAD:	1981-82: approximately 40,000 clients 1982-83: 50,000 participants, not including usage outside CEIC 1983-84: same as 1982-83
EXPENDITURES:	1981-82: \$700,000 (implementation costs only; does not include development and evaluation) 1982-83: \$700,000 (operational costs only; does not include continued development) 1983-84: same as 1982-83

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

PROGRAM NAME: Creative Job Search Techniques (CJST)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Creative Job Search Techniques is a group approach to exploring and learning solutions to a common problem (that is, finding a job). The groups consist of a group leader and from seven to twelve participants. At the moment, there are about 2 to 3 hours of group involvement in 2 separate sessions spaced out over a few days. (The sessions will be longer, i.e., 10 hours, when the CJST package for group leaders is issued.) Films, slides, written materials, etc. are used to assist in reaching group goals.

BENEFITS: N/A

CASELOAD: 1982-83: approximately 41,500 participants
1983-84: approximately 75,000 participants
(About 40% of the program is oriented toward youth.)

EXPENDITURES: 1982-83: \$260,000 (total program)
1983-84: \$260,000 (total program)

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

PROGRAM NAME: Diagnostic Services

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: This program provides for the purchase of diagnostic services for CEC clients with special needs to ensure that there is a full understanding of the employment implications of those physical, social and psychological factors which affect a client's ability to participate in the labour market. These services are purchased from agencies or individuals under personal service contracts. Diagnosticians provide written reports and consultations to employment counsellors for which fees are paid in accordance with contracts.

BENEFITS: N/A

CASELOAD: 1981-82: approximately 1,650 participants
1982-83: approximately 1,500 participants
1984-85: approximately 2,000 participants
(About 60% of participants are youth.)

EXPENDITURES: 1983-84: \$580,150
1984-85: \$955,000 (budget)

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

PROGRAM NAME:	Federal/Provincial Agricultural Employment Development Agreements
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	The agricultural agreements which are a component of the CEIC's agricultural employment programs, make provision for the cost sharing of assistance paid to employers for the construction or renovation of housing for seasonal agricultural workers; promotional materials and advertising; labour market research projects; administrative services related to the operation of the provincial committees and joint programs; day-haul transportation for seasonal workers in Québec, and inter-provincial youth employment exchanges in agriculture. Traditionally, the federal government has matched the financial contributions made by the provinces for the programs and services covered by the agreements.
BENEFITS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improvements to seasonal housing for farm workers - assistance to job seekers who lack transportation - provides a mechanism for joint federal-provincial planning and undertaking efforts to improve the conditions of employment in agriculture
CASELOAD:	N/A
EXPENDITURES:	1980-81: \$510,900 1981-82: \$6,050* 1982-83: \$1,371,000* 1983-84: \$1,102,000 (preliminary)

* Most provincial expenditures for 1981-82 were matched by the federal government in 1982-83 due to unforeseen delays in signing agreements.

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

PROGRAM NAME: Grants to Voluntary Organizations Program

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The objective of the program is to provide financial assistance, in the form of grants, to support the short term initiatives of voluntary/non-profit organizations whose aims, activities and objectives, at the community, regional and national levels assist in improving the employability of specific groups of Canadians, such as natives, women, youth and the disabled/handicapped. Applications from community or regional organizations are transmitted through EIC's headquarters in each region. National associations apply directly to the Grants Program at National Headquarters. The Ministerial Advisory Committee reviews applications and makes recommendations, as appropriate, to the Minister for consideration.

BENEFITS: N/A

CASELOAD: N/A

EXPENDITURES: 1982-83: \$390,000
1983-84: \$389,800
1985-85: \$390,000 (budget)

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

PROGRAM NAME: Job Corps

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Job Corps was implemented September 12, 1983 and provides severely employment disadvantaged individuals with the necessary preparation and employment related skills to improve labour market readiness. The program acts as a catalyst to bring together a range of community resources, including the private sector, in setting up and conducting projects which provide a mixture of counselling, work orientation, employment and supportive remedial assistance to participants. Job Corps can be complemented by Career-Access (see page IV.B.8) in that participants can graduate to that program to gain entry to the labour market.

All sectors and individuals, exclusive of federal and provincial governments, are eligible sponsors and employers. Municipalities and school boards are eligible to be employers if the provincial government raises no barriers. Participants are severely employment disadvantaged because of lack of education, training, job experience or because of mental/physical disabilities.

Sponsors are required to establish a plan of scheduled activities to illustrate how participants will be assisted to achieve labour market readiness. Performance standards and measurable operational goals must be established to evaluate progress. Projects cannot compete unfairly with existing services or businesses in the community and cannot cause the displacement of workers.

The developmental phase of projects can last up to 6 months (within the overall funding duration of 36 months) while the operational phase can last up to 36 months. The National Assessment Board can recommend further operational phases of 1 year.

BENEFITS: Wages paid to participants must not be less than the minimum wage or exceed 80% of the prevailing wage rate for the work being done in the project.

Program contribution to wages for the developmental phase can reach \$50,000 per year, for the operational phase \$350,000 per year, and for exceptional projects \$450,000 per year. Contributions to other costs can reach 50% of the total contribution once approved capital expenditures have been deducted. A maximum one time contribution of \$30,000 is possible for the purchase of essential capital items.

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

Job Corps (cont'd)
BENEFITS (cont'd)

A maximum contribution of \$100,000 for a 12-month period may be made to groups, agencies or associations working in support of job corps projects at the national level.

CASELOAD:

1983-84: 2,900 participants
1984-85: 3,500 participants

EXPENDITURES:

1983-84: \$33.5 million (total program funds)
1984-85: \$40.7 million (total program funds)

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

PROGRAM NAME: Local Employment Assistance and Development (LEAD)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: LEAD was implemented September 12, 1983. The program's objective is to increase the number of permanent jobs in localities with chronically high unemployment through the stimulation of the local economy. The program has the flexibility to fund planning projects, infrastructure projects, enterprise projects or LEAD corporations, depending on community needs and plans or state of development. LEAD Corporations, which are community-based, non-profit organizations, are closely involved in support and financing of employment growth in the business sector. Program activity must coincide with overall regional development strategy; LEAD funding is awarded in consultation with the federal economic development coordinator (FEDC) and other federal and provincial agencies.

Organizations which represent community development interests in communities of 50,000 inhabitants or less are eligible sponsors. Municipalities are eligible to be employers if the provincial government raises no barrier. Participants in the projects are usually unemployed residents of the community.

Short-term projects for planning and infrastructure must be linked to regional priorities and involve activities which will lead to ongoing employment.

Enterprise projects to support business through community planned development must not compete unfairly with any existing business and not displace existing workers.

LEAD Corporations provide counselling services and technical expertise, as well as investment funds for employment development, to proposed or existing businesses which will create continuing jobs.

BENEFITS: Wages which are paid are subject to the prevailing rate for similar positions.

Maximum Contributions:

Planning projects:	\$50,000/year for 1 year
Infrastructure projects:	\$350,000/year for 2 years
Enterprise projects:	\$350,000/year for 5 years

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

Local Employment Assistance
and Development (cont'd)
BENEFITS (cont'd)

LEAD corporations:

- for first 3 years:

Contributions: \$130,000/year

Grants: \$220,000/year

- if successful, for next 2 years:

Contributions: \$180,000/year

Grants: \$350,000/year

CASELOAD:

1983-84: 17,700 participants

1984-85: 10,100 participants

EXPENDITURES:

1983-84: \$109.5 million (total program funds)

1984-85: \$110.4 million (total program funds)

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

PROGRAM NAME:	Manpower Consultative Service (MCS)
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	The Manpower Consultative Service offers financial assistance to employers and workers. Its service enables both parties to obtain maximum benefits through joint planning for company growth and expansion, new equipment and work processes. It can also help keep to a minimum disruptions in the work force caused by business closure, plant relocation, high turnover of the work force or massive layoffs. In addition, MCS can help with low productivity, mobility and training needs. The Commission assumes up to 50% of the cost of joint adjustment committees set up in formal agreements with employers, workers and, in some cases, with provincial governments.
BENEFITS:	The employer pays the full amount of the cost of the joint committee and is reimbursed up to the amount stated in the agreement, which is usually 50% (up to 100% in very special circumstances). The employer is sometimes assisted by a contribution from the union or workers' association. In some cases, the province contributes a portion of the employer's share.
CASELOAD:	In 1981-82, 380 agreements were signed to examine problems of work force planning and adjustment; 415 agreements were signed in 1982-83; 558 in 1983-84.
EXPENDITURES:	Commission expenditures on 1981-82 agreements and agreements carried over from 1980-81 were \$2.5 million. Expenditures on 1982-83 agreements and agreements carried over from 1981-82 were \$4.6 million. Expenditures on 1983-84 agreements and agreements carried over from 1982-83 are estimated to be \$6.7 million.

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

- PROGRAM NAME: Modified Industry and Labour Adjustment Program (MILAP)
- PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: MILAP replaces the original Industry and Labour Adjustment Program which ran from January 1981, to March 1984. MILAP is designed to supplement existing programs by further assisting communities and workers most severely affected by the decline of permanent jobs as a result of major industrial restructuring. With the exception of Labour Adjustment Benefits, which will only be available to older workers, benefits under the current program will be available to eligible workers in all occupations in the designated communities.
- BENEFITS:
- i) Supplementary Training Course Purchases: (National Training Program)
 - Extra funds under the NTP are allocated, where appropriate, to purchase additional training courses. The training assistance enables workers to qualify for newly created local jobs and increase their chances of obtaining new jobs elsewhere.
 - ii) Increased Mobility Assistance:
 - Increased mobility assistance up to two times the normal rate is available for unemployed workers in designated communities under the Canada Manpower Mobility Program (CMMP). This assistance may offset permanent relocation costs of workers and their dependents to a maximum of \$6000. If a cost-sharing mobility incentive agreement is arranged between an employer and government on behalf of workers, the employer may be reimbursed by the federal government for up to 50% of the costs (not exceeding \$9000) of the permanent relocation of each worker covered by such an agreement. (CMMP is described on page IV.B.3.)
 - iii) Career-Access - Wage Subsidy:
 - The wage subsidy provisions under Career-Access are extended to older workers to make it easier for these workers to find new jobs. The worker must be 45 years of age or

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

Modified Industry
and Labour Adjustment
Program (cont'd)
BENEFITS (cont'd)

older, have been unemployed 20 out of the last 26 weeks and be permanently laid off. The wage subsidy is 50% of the worker's gross wages for as long as 26 weeks. (Career Access is described on page I.V.B.8.)

iv) Canada Works - Additional Job Creation:

- Increased funding for Canada Works projects is available to designated community areas. (Canada Works is described on page IV.B.4.)

v) Labour Adjustment Benefits (Labour Canada):

- These benefits provide pre-retirement income maintenance to older workers who are from specifically designated industries in designated community areas. Industry designations are made on a community case-by-case basis in accordance with provisions of the Labour Adjustment Benefits Act. LAB benefits are available to iron ore workers in the North Shore communities of Quebec, as well as Labrador City/Wabush, Newfoundland. Asbestos and Thetford Mines are also eligible for this assistance.

vi) Community Adjustment Committees:

- CAC's are established in each community area designated for MILAP assistance. The committee chairperson is appointed by the federal government. Other committee members may include local business and labour leaders, and representatives of local and provincial governments. Committees are expected to provide a coordinating mechanism for local participation in the community and worker adjustment process.

The committee is financially supported by the federal government up to \$100,000 per annum for a maximum two-year period.

CASELOAD:

As of June 21, 1984, it is estimated that as many as 13,000 workers from the following communities and regions are eligible to benefit from the program:

- the iron ore communities of Labrador City and Wabush, Newfoundland;

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

Modified Industry
and Labour Adjustment
Program (cont'd)
CASELOAD (cont'd)

- The pulp and paper community and surrounding community areas of Corner Brook, Newfoundland;
- The iron ore producing communities of Northern Quebec and the Quebec North Shore including Gagnon, Fermont, Schefferville, Sept-Iles, and Port Cartier;
- Asbestos, Thetford Mines, and surrounding asbestos producing community areas in Quebec;
- The copper mining and forest product centres of Murdochville/Grand Vallée, and adjacent community areas in the Gaspé West region of Quebec;
- The logging and sawmill district of Salmon Arm and the adjoining community areas of Armstrong and Enderby in British Columbia;
- The forest products community of Nelson as well as other communities in the Central Kootenay Regional District of British Columbia; and
- The West Coast fishing communities situated in the Northern and Central Coastal Regions of the British Columbia mainland and the upper Eastern and Western coastal districts of Vancouver Island.

EXPENDITURES:

A \$43 million fund has been allocated for the program.

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

PROGRAM NAME: MOPS

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: MOPS is a computerized system that distributes job information and data on worker clients to all Canada Employment Centres (CEC's) within a metropolitan labour market. The system was first tested in Hamilton in 1976 and has since been extended to Vancouver (150 terminals) and Ottawa-Hull (75 terminals). In 1983-84, this system was expanded in the province of Québec from Montréal (300 terminals) to include Québec City (100 terminals). In Ontario, the system was expanded in 1983-84 from Toronto (300 terminals) to include the Southern Ontario industrial belt (200 terminals). The three Prairie Provinces were introduced in 1983-84 with a total of 250 terminals in all of the major cities. The system will be expanded in British Columbia in the fall of 1984 to include Victoria with an increase of 25 terminals.

BENEFITS: N/A

CASELOAD: N/A

EXPENDITURES: N/A

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

PROGRAM NAME:	National Training Program
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	<p>The National Training Act, which created this umbrella program, was proclaimed on August 2, 1982*. A key element in the training program is the emphasis on training for the critical skill needs of the economy. The National Training Program also provides incentives to industry to include more women and other groups experiencing special problems to develop the skills required in the labour market.</p> <p>The three components of the National Training Program are the National Industrial Training Program, the National Institutional Training Program and the Skills Growth Fund. (See summaries on pages IV.B.25, IV.B.28 and IV.B.30.)</p>
BENEFITS:	N/A
CASELOAD:	<p>1982-83: 265,000 persons will have started a course under the National Training Program.</p> <p>1983-84: 277,400 persons will have started a course.</p>
EXPENDITURES:	<p>1981-82: \$829.8 million (Institutional, General Industrial and Critical Trade Skills Training)</p> <p>1982-83: \$925.9 million (Institutional and Industrial Training and Skills Growth Fund)</p> <p>1983-84: \$1,154.5 million (as above)</p> <p>1984-85: \$1,226.4 million (as above)</p> <p>1982-83 expenditures by province/territory for Institutional and Industrial Training and the Skills Growth Fund can be found on page IV.B.31.</p>

* The National Training Act (1982) replaced the Adult Occupational Training Act of 1967 (amended in 1972). While both acts provide(d) the legislative base for the provision of training programs, the National Training Act focuses efforts away from lower skill, lower demand occupations, towards higher skill, high demand occupations, particularly those designated as being of national importance.

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

PROGRAM NAME: National Industrial Training Program

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The National Industrial Training Program (NITP), operating under the National Training Act, is an incentive program for employer-provided training.

The NITP is composed of two elements:

General Industrial Training (GIT)

To meet the skill needs of employers for middle-level occupations in demand and to improve the employability and earning capacity of workers in these same skills through the expansion and improvement of employer-provided training.

Critical Trade Skills Training (CTST)

To foster the development and expansion of a lasting capacity within industry for the training of skilled tradespeople and workers in higher-skill occupations which experience chronic shortages, due to the absence of a sufficient volume of domestic skill development and anticipated demands to meet industry's basic occupational needs.

Special Provisions - Incorporated in both elements are also special provisions for Special Needs Clients (SNC), the training of Women in Non-Traditional Occupations (WINTO), and the training of youth and Natives.

- Special Needs Clients (SNC)

Individuals who cannot secure or maintain employment in the regular labour market, and whose problems are such that they cannot be readily solved without specialized assistance, are considered a special category for wage reimbursement.

- Women in Non-Traditional Occupations (WINTO)

This is an initiative to increase the number of women training in non-traditional occupations in order to realize the full potential of the female work force and to assist employers to solve their skill shortages by providing women with the skills necessary to meet the future labour market demands.

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

National Industrial
Training Program (cont'd)
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
(cont'd)

- General Industrial Training-Based Youth Projects

The objective of the program is to assist socially, economically and educationally disadvantaged youth to qualify for continuing employment. It fosters cooperation between the private sector and government. Participating employers share in the operating costs and assist with job placement and job experience.

BENEFITS:

Reimbursement Ratesa) Wages

Trainee wages means the basic wages paid by the employer for the hours that the employee is undergoing training, without including any fringe benefits (CPP, UIC, etc.).

(i) under GIT

50% of the wages paid by the employer, for a period not longer than 52 weeks.

Exceptions

- SNC - 85% of the wages paid by the employer.
- WINTO - 75% of the wages paid by the employer.
- Training by Native Organizations - Some types of training for Native people can best be provided by Native organizations. To respond to this particular training need, special arrangements allow up to 100% of wages, associated fringe benefits and direct training costs.

In addition, the same arrangements apply where Native persons being trained by private employers are in excess of the needs of an employer for workers with such skills.

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

National Industrial
Training Program (cont'd)
BENEFITS (cont'd)

(ii)

under CTST

50% of the trainee wages for a maximum support period of 104 weeks.

Exceptions

- SNC - the 85% rate will apply to the entire support period.
- WINTO - the 75% rate will apply to the entire support period.

NOTE: The wage reimbursement rates of 50% and 75% (whichever is applicable) are to be applied to the actual wages paid to employees while in training. Wage reimbursement rates greater than 75% are to be limited to \$350/week unless approved by the Director General, Training Branch, NHQ. This applies to both GIT and CTST.

b) Instructional Costs

Direct instructional costs may be reimbursed in total, or at a certain percentage, to be negotiated with the Commission's representatives (eg., instructors' salaries, training aids, rental of premises and training equipment, instructors' and trainees' travelling and living expenses, course fees when a portion of training is provided by an outside institution, etc.).

CASELOAD:

1981-82: 73,232 participants, 7.6% of whom were in the Special Needs category
 1982-83: 36,828 trainees started, 9.5% of whom were in the Special Needs category
 1983-84: 44,339 trainees started (estimated), 10% of whom were in the Special Needs category.

EXPENDITURES:

1981-82: \$137.7 million (including provincial administration)
 1982-83: \$110.2 million (including provincial administration)
 1983-84: \$161.3 million (allocated; including provincial administration)
 1984-85: \$178.8 million (allocated; including provincial administration)

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

PROGRAM NAME: National Institutional Training Program

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Institutional training is carried out under the National Training Act in cooperation with provincial and territorial governments. A variety of courses, ranging from basic training for skill development to high skill training, are given in the classrooms of provincial vocational schools, community colleges and other training centres operated by private organizations. The federal government purchases courses tailored to meet the labour market's demand for skills and the needs of individual clients. In specific circumstances, the courses may last up to two years.

Two elements of the program which are available to clients with special needs are Work Adjustment and Job Readiness Training. Work Adjustment Training courses are designed for workers who are encountering behavioural difficulties and provide assistance in acquiring appropriate work habits, attitudes, etc. Job Readiness Training (JRT) courses are for chronically unemployed workers or persons who have been out of the labour force for a prolonged period. JRT courses may include elements of life skills development, work experience, job orientation and academic upgrading.

BENEFITS: Persons participating in an institutional training course under the National Training Act may receive either Unemployment Insurance benefits (where they qualify for such benefits) or a CEIC training allowance in the following amounts:

- person living with a spouse or parent: \$ 25/wk
- single person, no dependents, living alone: \$ 70/wk
- participant with
 - one dependent: \$100/wk
 - two dependents: \$115/wk
 - three dependents: \$130/wk
 - four or more dependents: \$145/wk
 (plus \$15 for each additional person)

An additional allowance may be paid to cover dependent care (\$50/wk. for the first dependent, \$80/wk. for the second, \$100/wk. for the third, \$120/wk. for the fourth and \$10/wk. for each additional dependent), commuting (from 8.0 to 10.0 cents per km. after the first 48 km. daily), living away from home (\$45/wk. to maintain the trainee's regular household), and other requirements.

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

National Institutional Training Program (cont'd)	1981-82: 219,494 adults started institutional training
CASELOAD:	1982-83: 234,968 trainees started
	1983-84: 233,100 trainees started (anticipated figures, March 1984)
EXPENDITURES:	1981-82: \$692.1 million
	- \$419.9 million for training purchases
	- \$105.7 million for training allowances
	- \$166.5 million for UI benefits
	1982-83: \$797.4 million
	- \$482.3 million for training purchases
	- \$109.1 million for training allowances
	- \$206.0 million for UI benefits
	1983-84: \$901.4 million (planned)
	- \$523.7 million for training purchases
	- \$122.7 million for training allowances
	- \$255.0 million for UI benefits

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

PROGRAM NAME:	Skills Growth Fund (SGF)
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	<p>The primary purpose of the Skills Growth Fund, which is operated under the National Training Act, is to provide capital for the establishment, conversion, expansion or modernization of facilities to provide training in national occupations (i.e., occupations in which shortages are either national, widespread and persistent or so severe at a regional level as to constitute a national problem). This assistance is also available for new facilities to provide training in occupations suitable for adults with special training needs.</p> <p>Public training institutions, such as community colleges and institutes of technology, are eligible to submit project proposals regarding training for occupations of national importance. Submissions are to be made through the relevant provincial department of Education. Non-profit organizations, which are established to give courses, may submit proposals regarding training for occupations of national importance or for any occupation suitable for adults with special training needs. These proposals are to be submitted directly to the CEIC Regional Office. Joint federal/provincial committees review all proposals in terms of labour market and labour force needs with final authority for the approval of project funding resting with the CEIC.</p>
BENEFITS:	<p>For approved projects, the following financial assistance is available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- capital funding for buildings, equipment and machinery up to \$40,000 per training place;- initial operating costs at a rate of 75% of estimated net operating costs;- course development costs at a rate of 50% of estimated costs over \$50,000 (in the case of non-profit organizations set up to provide training to persons with special training needs, the rate will be 80% of estimated costs).
CASELOAD:	N/A
EXPENDITURES:	1982-83: \$18.3 million 1983-84: \$38.4 million

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

National Training Program
Expenditures by Province/Territory¹
1982-83
(\$000,000's)

Province/ Territory	Institutional Training	Industrial Training ²	Skills Growth Fund	Total
Newfoundland	31.3	1.5	0.3	33.1
Prince Edward Island	6.8	0.8	0.9	8.5
Nova Scotia	31.0	5.3	1.4	37.7
New Brunswick	27.7	4.4	1.9	34.0
Québec	211.3	25.0	-	236.3
Ontario	244.4	38.7	11.8	294.9
Manitoba	36.6	8.3	0.4	45.3
Saskatchewan	25.2	6.1	-	31.3
Alberta	80.9	7.8	-	88.7
British Columbia	94.6	10.6	1.6	106.8
Yukon	3.0	0.5	-	3.5
Northwest Territories	4.6	1.2	-	5.8
Total	797.4	110.2	18.3	925.9

¹ Totals may be off due to rounding.

² General Industrial and Critical Trade Skills Training.

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

PROGRAM NAME:	Outreach
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	This program funds projects which extend employment services to groups having serious difficulty finding and keeping jobs. These projects are sponsored by community-based agencies and employ Outreach counsellors who work closely with CEC's and other community service agencies, as well as liaising with employers, to assist their clients to find and retain employment. Outreach client groups include women, Native people, the physically and mentally disabled, youth, inmates and ex-inmates, the geographically isolated, long-term unemployed (mainly welfare recipients) and others such as older workers, immigrants and black people.
BENEFITS:	The Commission contributes financially to the projects' operating costs according to conditions set out in a contract signed by the parties concerned.
CASELOAD:	<p>In 1983-84, Outreach employed almost 800 workers in nearly 300 projects, about 6% of which served the long-term unemployed. Of more than 180,000 clients served, more than one-third were placed in employment.</p> <p>1984-85: 66,000 anticipated placements</p>
EXPENDITURES:	<p>1982-83: \$16.7 million (budget) 1983-84: \$19.2 million (budget) 1984-85: \$21.2 million (budget)</p>

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

PROGRAM NAME:	PLACE - Guided Steps to Employment Readiness
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	PLACE is a program which permits clients to systematically assess their readiness for employment in terms of a selected occupation. After identifying barriers to employment, clients, with the help of their counsellors, explore means of overcoming problem areas, e.g., services and programs, and develop appropriate action plans.
BENEFITS:	N/A
CASELOAD:	N/A
EXPENDITURES:	N/A

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

PROGRAM NAME: Specialized Youth Units

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The objectives of the specialized youth units are to assist hard-to-employ youths between the ages of 15 and 19 to develop realistic occupational and vocational plans and to facilitate their integration into productive employment. Twelve Specialized Youth Units have been established where the numbers of unemployed youth are high and the economic conditions are promising for the target group's integration into employment. The units, one in each province, reach out into the community, operating in concert with community groups, as well as labour and employer organizations. They concentrate on the employment needs of youth, ensuring that hard-to-employ youth clients receive the counselling, training, instruction and employment orientation they require to find employment. It is expected that one more of these units will be operating in the near future.

BENEFITS: See above.

CASELOAD: 1983-84: an estimated 4,000 participants

EXPENDITURES: 1982-83: \$3.5 million
1983-84: \$1.1 million
1984-85: \$1.5 million (estimated)

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

PROGRAM NAME: Women's Employment Counselling Centres (WECC's)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The Commission has established, as a pilot project, seven employment counselling centres for women in Halifax, Chicoutimi, Toronto, Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Winnipeg and Calgary. Similar units operate in Vancouver and Regina.

The Women's Employment Counselling Centres operate as an extension of a Canada Employment Centre (CEC) and provide to women employment-related counselling services using the same counselling aids as other CEC units. Their purpose is to assist women to make occupational and career decisions and to facilitate their integration into the work force. The major target groups are women who are new entrants or re-entrants into the labour force as well as women who are employed but are considering a change in careers. All WECC's offer specialized employment counselling, testing and referral to CEIC training programs/services; some WECC's also offer social counselling if the unit is affiliated with a post-secondary educational institution.

An evaluation of this project is underway.

BENEFITS: N/A

CASELOAD: N/A

EXPENDITURES: N/A

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

PROGRAM NAME:	Work Sharing Program
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:	<p>Work Sharing, which is administered by the Manpower Consultative Service, is a program designed to avert temporary layoffs and to cushion the impact of permanent structural changes.</p> <p>In order to avert temporary layoffs, workers agree to work one to three days fewer a week, sharing the available work. Employee participants receive Work Sharing benefits payable from the UI account to partially compensate them for a reduced work week. The need for reduced output must be shown to be temporary and unavoidable. This type of Work Sharing agreement may run from 6 to 26 weeks, with a possible 12-week extension.</p> <p>In the late spring of 1983, the program was expanded to include pilot projects which explore the use of Work Sharing in permanent layoff situations due to closure, structural or technological changes. These pilot projects may run for up to 50 weeks. The program has also been expanded to provide a linkage with training. In all cases, employee participants must be eligible for regular UI benefits.</p>
BENEFITS:	<p>The workers receive Work Sharing benefits for the days not worked to a maximum of three days a week. There is no waiting period for the benefits to begin as is the case under regular UI. The daily rate of \$51 will be the maximum Unemployment Insurance benefit any person can get under Work Sharing in 1984.</p>
CASELOAD:	<p>From January 1982 to May 4, 1984, 17,705 Work Sharing applications had been approved, which involved up to 319,196 employees, sharing the work to avoid the layoff of about 131,961 co-workers.</p>
EXPENDITURES:	<p>In 1983, \$83,139,628 was spent on Work Sharing benefits. To April 27, \$14,458,000 had been spent in 1984. \$90 million has been authorized for the calendar year 1984.</p>

APPENDIX - CONTACTS

SECTIONS II & III

PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL CONTACTS

The following contact persons can provide further information, or contacts, regarding the social assistance provisions and caseload data presented in Section II, as well as the employment assistance/job creation programs sponsored by their respective departments as documented in Section III.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Augustus Vaughan
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Employment Opportunities Program
Department of Social Services

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Terry Haire
Director
Social Assistance Program
Department of Social Services

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

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Department of Health and
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Telephone: (902) 892-5471

Steve McQuaid
Director
Field Services Division
Department of Health and
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NOVA SCOTIA

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NEW BRUNSWICK

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Émile Dubois
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SASKATCHEWAN

Dianne Anderson
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ALBERTA

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

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YUKON

Roger Graham
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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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SECTION III

PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL CONTACTS

The following contact persons can provide further information, or contacts, regarding the employment assistance/job creation programs sponsored by their respective departments as documented in Section III.

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Daryl MacDonald
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Employment Development Programs
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NOVA SCOTIA

Carol Conrad
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NEW BRUNSWICK

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Marguerite Henderson-Davies
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SASKATCHEWAN

Judy Moore
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SECTION IV

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For further information on CEIC programs and services please contact the manager of the nearest Canada Employment Centre (CEC). Alternatively, you may wish to contact the Executive Director or the Director General of the CEIC Regional Headquarters in your province, as listed below, or the Director General, Public Affairs Division, Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Ottawa-Hull, K1A 0J9.

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